



FOOD AND  
NUTRITION  
TECHNICAL  
ASSISTANCE

## **ANNUAL PROGRAM REPORT**

### **PROJECT YEAR SIX**

**October 1, 2003—September 30, 2004**

Cooperating Agency:  
Academy for Educational Development

Cooperative Agreement No. HRN-A-00-98-00046-00  
AED Project No. 21-2620

**Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (FANTA)**

Academy for Educational Development 1825 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20009-5721  
Tel: 202-884-8000 Fax: 202-884-8432 E-mail: [fanta@aed.org](mailto:fanta@aed.org) Website: [www.fantaproject.org](http://www.fantaproject.org)

Submitted to:

Eunyong Chung, *Cognizant Technical Officer*  
GH/HIDN  
Ronald Reagan Building 3.07-055  
Washington, DC 20523-3700  
Tel: 202-712-4786

Lisa Bilder, *Agreement Officer*  
M/OP/GH/HIDN  
Ronald Reagan Building 7.09-071  
Washington, DC 20523-7100  
Tel: 202-712-5882

AED Contacts:

Bruce Cogill, *Project Director*  
Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project  
E-mail: [bcogill@aed.org](mailto:bcogill@aed.org)  
Tel: 202-884-8722

and

Margaret Parlato, *Senior Vice President*  
Population and Nutrition Programs  
E-mail: [pparlato@aed.org](mailto:pparlato@aed.org)  
Tel: 202-884-878

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AFR	USAID Bureau for Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANRM	Title II Agriculture and Natural Resource Management
AIN	Atención Integral a la Niñez
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ARV	Antiretroviral Drug
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival Project
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Response
C-SAFE	Consortium for the Southern Africa Food Security Emergency
CA	Cooperating Agency
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBGP	Community-based Growth Promotion
CDRA	Consortium for Development Relief for Angola
CORE	Child Survival Collaboration and Resources Group
CRHCS	Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat
CRG	Commodity Reference Guide
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CS	Cooperating Sponsor
CSHGP	Child Survival and Health Grants Program
CSR4	Cooperating Sponsor Results Report and Resource Requests
CSTS	Child Survival Technical Support Project
CTC	Community Therapeutic Care
CWS	Church World Service
DA	Development Assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAP	Development Assistance Program
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRP	Development Relief Program
EFAC	Export Food Aid Conference
EFP	Emergency Food Product
EGAT	Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
ENN	Emergency Nutrition Network
EP	Food for Peace Emergency Program Division
ESA	East and Southern Africa
FAM	Food Aid Management
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project
FEWS-NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFH	Freedom from Hunger
FFP	USAID Office of Food for Peace

FHA	Food and Humanitarian Assistance
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FY	Fiscal Year
G-CAP	USAID/Guatemala-Central America Program
GH	USAID Bureau for Global Health
HAZ	Height-for-age Z-score
HBC	Home-based Care
HEPS	Health Education in Primary School
HHF	Haitian Health Foundation
HKI	Helen Keller International
HIDN	Office of Health, Infectious Disease and Nutrition
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPN	Health, Population and Nutrition
HT	Home Treatment
I-LIFE	Improving Livelihoods through Increasing Food Security Program
ICB	Institutional Capacity Building
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
INHP	Integrated Nutrition and Health Project
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IR	Intermediate Result
IRD	International Relief and Development
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JBS	Joint Baseline Survey
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Study
KCAN	Kenya Coalition for Action in Nutrition
KPC	Knowledge, Practice, and Coverage
Layers	LQAS Application for Data Entry and Retrieval
LINKAGES	Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding and Maternal Nutrition Project
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MANDIRI	Management of the Nutritional Crisis through Developmental Relief and Integrated Approach Project
MCHN	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFEWS	Mesoamerican Food Security Early Warning System
MOST	USAID Micronutrient Program
NEWS	Northwest Early Warning Systems
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OHA	Office of HIV/AIDS
OICI	Opportunities Industrialization Centers International

OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PCI	Project Concern International
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PLWHA	Person Living with HIV/AIDS
PMEP	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PMP	Project Management Plan
PPC	USAID Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination
PPM	Office of Program Policy and Management
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PRA	Participatory Rapid Assessment
PROCOSAN	Programa Comunitario de Salud y Nutrición
PROFILES	Process for Nutrition Policy Analysis and Advocacy
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RCQHC	Regional Center for Quality of Health Care
REDSO	Regional Economic Development Services Office
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
S/GAC	Office of the State/Global Aids Coordinator
SARA	Support for Analysis and Research in Africa Project
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SCN	Standing Committee on Nutrition
SES	Socioeconomic Status
SETSAN	Food Security and Nutrition Inter-ministerial Agency
SHOUHARDO	Strengthening Household Abilities for Responding to Development Opportunities
SO	Strategic Objective
SOW	Scope of Work
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TANCAN	Tanzania Coalition for Action in Nutrition
TANGO	Technical Assistance to NGOs
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Center
TNS	Technoserve
TOR	Terms of Reference
UGAN	Uganda Action for Nutrition
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

WAZ	Weight-for-age Z-score
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>FANTA’S INTERMEDIATE RESULTS .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT YEAR SIX .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF IR1 .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1. Support to improve Title II food aid programming .....	3
1.1.1. Technical support to DCHA .....	4
1.1.1.a. Improve guidelines on nutrition and food security .....	4
1.1.1.b. Improve Title II food aid program design.....	5
1.1.1.c. Review Title II emergency, development, and development relief proposals, results reports, and concept papers.....	5
1.1.1.d. Assist in annual results reporting and development of DCHA/FFP FY 2004-2008 Strategic Plan and Results Framework .....	7
1.1.1.e. Provide technical assistance to Institutional Capacity Building grants .....	9
1.1.2. Technical support to Cooperating Sponsors and USAID Field Missions .....	9
1.1.2.a. Provide technical assistance to CSs and USAID Field Missions .....	10
1.1.2.b. Improve/strengthen existing program design.....	10
1.1.2.c. Participate in problem assessment for and baseline/mid-term/final evaluations of Title II food aid programs .....	10
1.2. Support to improve emergency and transition programming .....	11
1.2.1. Technical support to BHR/FFP/EP (Emergency) .....	11
1.2.1.a. Improve guidelines on nutrition and food security for emergency and transition programming .....	11
1.2.1.b. Review Title II emergency and short-term development proposals, results reports, and concept papers .....	12
1.2.1.c. Assist results reporting for BHR/FFP Strategic Objective 1 (FFP/EP) ...	12
1.2.2. Technical support to Cooperating Sponsors and USAID Field Missions .....	13
1.2.2.a. Provide technical assistance to CSs and USAID Field Missions .....	13
1.2.2.b. Improve existing emergency and transition program design .....	13
1.2.2.c. Participate in problem assessments for and evaluations of Title II emergency activities .....	13
1.3. Support to improve Child Survival and Health programming .....	14
1.3.1. Technical support to PVOs and GH.....	14
1.4. Country-specific activities .....	15
1.4.1. Ethiopia .....	15
1.4.2. Madagascar .....	16
1.4.3. India .....	17
1.4.4. Haiti.....	18
1.4.5. Honduras .....	19
1.4.6. Nicaragua .....	20

<b>2. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF IR2 .....</b>	<b>23</b>
2.1. In Washington.....	23
2.1.1. Implement strategies for improving women’s nutrition .....	23
2.1.2. Provide technical support to GH and USAID activities .....	24
2.1.3. Review health and nutrition in emergencies .....	25
2.2. With Field Missions .....	27
2.2.1. Support food security strategy development .....	27
2.2.2. Support the Regional Economic Development Services Office/East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA).....	28
2.3. With Host Country Governments .....	30
 <b>3. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF IR3 .....</b>	 <b>32</b>
3.1. Develop Food Security Indicator and Promising Practice publications .....	32
3.1.1. Improving the Use of Food Rations in Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Programs Guide.....	32
3.1.2. Graduation and Exit Strategies Review .....	33
3.1.3. Monitoring and evaluation system series.....	33
3.2. Improve agriculture, consumption, and nutrition linkages .....	33
3.3. Approaches to measuring household and individual access to and consumption of food .....	33
3.3.1. Measuring improved household access to food .....	33
3.3.1.a. Adaptation of the U.S. Household Food Security Scale approaches in developing country contexts .....	33
3.3.1.b. Dietary diversity.....	35
3.3.1.c. FAM/FANTA Household Access Indicator Guide .....	35
3.3.1.d. Better practices in food distribution.....	35
3.3.2. Measuring infant and child feeding behaviors .....	35
3.3.2.a. Knowledge, Practice, and Coverage Survey (KPC) Infant and Child Feeding Indicator .....	36
3.3.2.b. Analysis of two versions of the frequency of feeding questions .....	36
3.3.2.c. Quantifying the association between dietary diversity and infant and child growth .....	36
3.3.2.d. Consultative meeting on the nutrition sections of the DHS instrument ..	39
3.4. Strengthening food security responses to HIV/AIDS .....	38
3.4.1. HIV/AIDS nutritional care and support.....	38
3.4.2. Food security and food aid interventions to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS .....	41
3.5. Documenting improvements in nutritional status. ....	42
3.6. Effectiveness of preventative vs. recuperative approaches in nutrition interventions.	43
3.7. Tools to improve the monitoring of Title II programs.....	43
3.8. Training workshops .....	44
3.9. Information-sharing and communications .....	46



## **TABLES**

Table 1: Title II DAP Reviews by Type and Country .....	6
Table 2: Clinical Survival Reviews by Type and Country .....	7
Table 3: Training and Workshop Activities in Project Year Six .....	45
Table 4: Website Activity in Project Year Six.....	48
Table 5: FANTA Deliverables in Project Year Six .....	49

## INTRODUCTION

The Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) Project, a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) cooperative agreement managed by the Academy for Educational Development (AED), completed its sixth year of operation on September 30, 2004. FANTA provides technical leadership in food security policy and programs with a focus on food consumption and nutrition outcomes. Specifically, FANTA provides technical support in policy development, program design and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to private voluntary organizations (PVOs), host country governments, the USAID Bureau for Global Health (GH)/Office of Health, Infectious Disease and Nutrition (HIDN), USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)/Office of Food for Peace (FFP), and other USAID bureaus, offices, and missions to:

- Improve food security and nutrition program design;
- Integrate food security and nutrition into the strategic planning process;
- Provide analysis for food security and nutrition policy strategy development; and
- Facilitate technical exchanges and collaboration of activities carried out by stakeholders.

FANTA provides technical assistance to Title II emergency programs and more than 80 development (i.e., non-emergency) and food security programs in 27 countries. FANTA implements in-country, ongoing direct technical support in six priority countries: Ethiopia, Madagascar, India, Nicaragua, Haiti, and Honduras. FANTA also works with the GH Child Survival and Health Grants Program (CSHGP) PVOs to ensure comparable standards of program design, implementation, and reporting.

FANTA works collaboratively with various partners representing a broad range of technical expertise, including the Child Survival Collaboration and Resources Group (CORE), the Child Survival Technical Support (CSTS) Project, Tufts and Cornell Universities, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Freedom from Hunger (FFH), Valid International, and the World Health Organization (WHO).

This report describes the activities undertaken by FANTA during Project Year Six: October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004. The first section includes a detailed narrative of FANTA's ongoing activities grouped by intermediate result (IR). A table of deliverables is included as Table 4.

## FANTA'S INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

FANTA's Strategic Objective (SO) of improved food and nutrition policy, strategy, and program development will be reached through the achievement of its three IRs. Specific activities undertaken in Project Year Six are discussed under each IR.

IR1: USAID's and Cooperating Sponsors' (CSs') nutrition and food security-related program development, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation improved;

- IR2: USAID, host country governments, and Cooperating Sponsors establish improved, integrated nutrition and food security-related strategies and policies; and
- IR3: Best practices and acceptable standards in nutrition and food security-related policy and programming adopted by USAID, Cooperating Sponsors, and other key stakeholders.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT YEAR SIX**

- FANTA reviewed twenty DAP proposals across for seven countries; fifty-one CSR4s for twenty countries; provided twelve Institutional Capacity Building grantees with technical assistance in monitoring and evaluation; organized and/or participated in twenty-four trainings and workshops; produced twenty-one technical reports, three Technical Notes, three Occasional Papers, three workshop proceedings, and four sets of training materials.
- FANTA's website had an average of 426 visitors a day—an increase of 65% over last year.
- FANTA has played a leading role in revising questions and selecting indicators for the new Demographic Household Survey (DHS), including the first ever question on women's dietary quality.
- FANTA, in collaboration with the International Food Policy and Research Institution (IFPRI) has made significant progress in building consensus and disseminating information on summary measures for infant and young child feeding to be included in the new DHS.
- FANTA worked with its REDSO partners to develop National Guidelines for Nutritional Care and Support of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania, Lesotho and Zimbabwe.
- FANTA made significant progress in supporting the operational research and refinement of the community therapeutic care approach for treating severely malnourished children.
- FANTA developed and tested a simple, cost-effective and reliable method for monitoring performance of USAID-funded field operations (Layers).
- FANTA played a key role in USAID/New Delhi's efforts to design and promote effective exit strategies for Title II Cooperating Sponsors.
- FANTA, through its work with NicaSalud, is advancing the quality of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Nicaragua's community-based child health and nutrition programs.

## 1. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF IR1

*Improve USAID's and Cooperating Sponsors' (CSs') nutrition and food security-related program development, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation.*

FANTA works with its partners and other stakeholders in nutrition and food security problem analysis, program design, and performance reporting. FANTA collaborates with Food for Peace (FFP), USAID regional offices and field missions, GH, Title II PVO CSs, and international organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and WHO. FANTA also works closely with CSHGP and its partners, the child survival and health PVOs, to support nutrition interventions in child survival and health programs. In addition, FANTA facilitates increased collaboration among child survival and health PVOs, represented by CORE, and Title II CSs.

### 1.1. Support to improve Title II food aid programming

The Title II food aid program constitutes the single largest source of USAID funding focused on decreasing chronic and transitory food insecurity among vulnerable populations. Title II maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programs revolve around a select set of interventions essential to household food security that have been proven to reduce maternal and child death and disease, including HIV/AIDS, and combat undernutrition. Title II MCHN programs directly support proven interventions to improve child survival and nutrition, such as promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding, prevention and treatment of preventable childhood diseases, including diarrhea, increased micronutrient consumption, and improvements in ante-natal care. Some Title II MCHN programs also seek to create linkages between health and nutrition activities and the agriculture sector so that improvements in agricultural productivity and income may translate into better nutrition among households. The Title II MCHN programs predominantly target children under the age of two and their mothers, since children under the age of two are at the greatest risk of becoming undernourished and also receive the greatest benefit from preventative interventions.

The Title II Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (ANRM) community-level programs work with small farmers and their families to address one of the principal determinants of food insecurity: insufficient access to food, often due to low and variable agricultural productivity and inadequate access to markets. Title II ANRM programs provide technical assistance and training to promote sustainable farming practices, more productive and diversified farming systems, and improved post-harvest management and marketing; many programs do so in collaboration with international and national agricultural research centers to help disseminate and adapt locally appropriate technologies. Title II ANRM activities often include the improvement of physical resources through the construction of small-scale irrigation and drainage systems, as well as soil and water conservation infrastructure and rural road rehabilitation through food for work programs. These activities increase the sustainability of the production systems, thereby contributing to improvements in the availability of and access to food by poor rural households, leading to improved food consumption and diets.

In addition, FANTA provides a range of technical assistance to strengthen food security and food aid responses to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including improved program design and monitoring and evaluation of food-assisted programs addressing HIV/AIDS and its impacts.

### **1.1.1. Technical support to DCHA**

#### **1.1.1.a. Improve guidelines on nutrition and food security**

##### *Development Relief Guidelines*

The Office of Food for Peace has issued its new Strategic Plan for 2004-2008. This strategic plan focuses on reducing food insecurity in vulnerable populations and is intended to remove the artificial distinctions between emergency and development programs and make it easier for the former to incorporate activities that address the underlying causes of emergencies. Current efforts to achieve closer integration of emergency and development programming are at the core of the evolving concept of development relief, which aims to create more resilient communities to meet recurrent shocks.

Consistent with the new Strategic Framework, and in support of the effective and efficient use of available funding and commodity resources, new Development Relief proposals will address the food insecurity of vulnerable populations (individuals, households and communities). FANTA worked with FFP on the new 2005 Development Relief Guidelines. An important result of FANTA technical assistance was a proposed method to define emergency and non-emergency resources when both are programmed in a Development Relief Program (DRP).

##### *USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS)*

The ADS is USAID's directives management program that contains agency policy directives and required procedures to guide Agency employees in their work. Currently, there is no chapter on Title II processes and procedures. FANTA worked with the Office of Food for Peace to draft sections on Title II program purpose, partners and reporting requirements for a Title II chapter in the ADS.

##### *Development Relief Programs in Eritrea*

Eritrea has experienced its fifth consecutive year of failed rains. Due to crop failures in 2003, it is anticipated that Eritrea will remain in need of significant quantities of humanitarian food aid assistance throughout 2004. In an effort to address both chronic and acute food insecurity, the recent FFP strategic focus provides an opportunity to reexamine the activities that have focused largely on emergency food needs in Eritrea. By attempting to remove the barriers between emergency and development programming, FFP is encouraging its Cooperative Sponsor (CS) partners and USAID Missions to integrate the conceptual and reporting frameworks by merging resource streams. FFP has sought to operationalize this approach through its Development Relief Programs (DRP).

In February 2004, FANTA provided technical support to USAID/Asmara and the Cooperating Sponsors Report on the opportunities and constraints for development relief programming in Eritrea. Specifically, FANTA: 1) made recommendations to the CSs on preparing Development Relief Program (DRP) applications consistent with the current thinking on development relief in general and its application to Eritrea; 2) advised the Mission on ongoing revisions to its SO2 (Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports) - including that SO's results framework - to better align it with (i) activities that are likely to be undertaken as part of the anticipated DRPs in FY 2005 and beyond, and (ii) FFP's Concept Paper for its new Strategic Plan, 2004-2008; and 3) reviewed progress on and future plans for the Naro Irrigated Agriculture Project (NIAP), a Development Assistance Program (DAP) being implemented by Africare over 2003-2007, and reviewed the status and close-out for the Bada Irrigated Agriculture Project (BIAP), an Africare DAP that began in 1995 and ended in FY03. FANTA technical assistance helped further the Mission's advancement towards better development relief programming in Eritrea.

#### **1.1.1.b. Improve Title II food aid program design**

There is no activity to report.

#### **1.1.1.c. Review Title II emergency, development, and development relief proposals, results reports, and concept papers**

FANTA provides written technical reviews for proposed and on-going Title II Food for Peace development programs. The reviews focus on food security problem analysis, the program implementation strategy, and the appropriateness of the design and monitoring and evaluation plan. FANTA provides reviews for Development Assistance Program (DAP) proposals, Cooperating Sponsors Results, Reviews and Resource Requests (CSR4s), DAP concept papers, DAP amendments and Child Survival programs. Table 1 shows reviews by program, country and PVO.

**Table 1: Title II Reviews by Type and Country**

<b>Program Reviewed</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>PVOs</b>
<b>DAP Proposal</b>	Indonesia	CARE, CRS, CWS, IRD, MCI, PCI, SCF, WV
	Ghana	OICI and Counterpart
	Zambia	Land o' Lakes
	Malawi	I-LIFE Consortium
	Honduras	ADRA, WV, SCF
	Bangladesh	CARE, SHOUHARDO
	Bangladesh	SCF
	Rwanda	ACDI/VOCA
<b>CSR4</b>	Haiti	CARE, CRS, SCF, WV
	Benin	CRS
	Burkina Faso	Africare, CRS
	Chad/Mali	Africare
	Ghana	CRS, TNS
	Guinea	ADRA, Africare, OICI
	Niger	Africare
	Mauritania	WV
	Mozambique	WV, CARE, ADRA, FHI, SCF
	Nicaragua	ADRA, CRS, PCI, SCF
	Uganda	WV, ACDI/VOCA, CRS, TNS, Africare
	Honduras	CARE
	Cape Verde	ACDI/VOCA
	Eritrea	Africare
	Indonesia	CARE, CRS, CWS, MCI, WV
	Malawi	CRS
	Rwanda	ACDI/VOCA, CRS, WV
	India	CARE, CRS
	Madagascar	ADRA, CARE, CRS
	Ethiopia	CARE, CRS, REST, SCF, WV
<b>DAP Concept Paper</b>	Tajikistan	FACT Consortium and FFP
	Honduras	WV and ACDI/VOCA
	Ghana	OICI, and Counterpart
	Indonesia	CARE, CRS, MCI, WV, SCF, PCI
	Pride	Kenya
	Eritrea	CRS, MCI
<b>Developmental Relief Proposal</b>	Guatemala	CARE, SHARE
<b>DAP Amendment</b>	Madagascar	CRS
	Mauritania	WV
	Nicaragua	ADRA, CRS, PCI, SCF
	Guinea	Africare
<b>DAP Revision</b>	Malawi	I-LIFE Consortium

**Table 2: Child Survival Programs by Type and Country**

Program Reviewed	Country	PVOs
<b>DIP Review</b>	Albania	American Red Cross-Albania
	Indonesia	PCI
	Nepal	CARE
<b>M&amp;E Plan, IPTT</b>	Kenya	FHI
<b>Final Evaluation SOW</b>	Rwanda	ACDI/VOCA

#### **1.1.1.d. Assist in DCHA/FFP annual results reporting and development of DCHA/FFP FY 2004-2008 Strategic Plan and Results Framework**

FFP's second Strategic Objective is "Increased effectiveness of the Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR)/FFP's partners in carrying out Title II development activities with a primary focus on household nutrition and agricultural productivity." During Fiscal Year (FY) 2001, FFP requested an extension to develop its new Strategic Plan in order to reflect the legislative and operational realities of the program. During FY 2004, FFP continued work on the FY 2004-2008 Strategic Plan, with active participation and support from FANTA.

##### *Performance Management Plan*

In response to an Agency-wide mandate, the new FFP Strategic Plan merges emergency and development programs and performance reporting with a greater focus on addressing vulnerability to food insecurity. In October 2003, FANTA began working on defining indicators, baselines, targets, and sources of data for the FFP strategic framework. FANTA led the Performance Management Plan (PMP) subgroup, which includes representatives of FANTA, Title II PVOs, and FFP, for the FFP FY 2004-2008 Strategic Plan. The mandate of the group was to identify indicators for the SO and illustrate indicators for each Intermediate Result (IR) in FFP's new framework.

The PMP subgroup identified the indicators through a series of meetings with PVO participants and FFP. FANTA finalized draft Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRSs) for the proposed SO-level indicators of FFP's FY 2004-2008 Strategic Plan in March 2004. The PIRSs present the indicator definition, justification and management utility, data limitations, and baseline and targets over the life of the Strategic Plan. This will result in better results reporting for FFP, PVOs and the Agency as a whole.

In addition, FANTA commented on the Strategic Linkages section of the FFP Strategic Plan, proposing strategic links to agriculture, the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Famine Fund, and the Global Alliance.

##### *Selected Performance Measures Table Indicators*

In order to better capture the new Title II program strategy for USAID's annual report, FANTA proposed a number of indicators to measure "Improved global health, including child, maternal, and reproductive health, and the reduction of abortion and disease, especially HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis." The proposed indicators included the following:



- Prevalence of stunting among children under five by gender, assessed using height-for-age Z-score;
- Prevalence of underweight among under-fives by gender, assessed using weight-for-age Z-score;
- Exclusive breastfeeding among children under six months;
- Good feeding practices of children six to 23 months; and
- Anemia among pregnant women.

### *The Office of Management and Budget (OMB)*

During Project Year Six, FANTA provided key technical assistance to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in two areas: 1) annual results reporting; and 2) duration of Title II development programs.

In an effort to harmonize the reporting on Title II programs, OMB requested USAID and USDA agree on a common indicator to measure the “effectiveness of food aid in reducing consumption gaps.” FANTA provided technical assistance to USDA to develop assumptions on targeting Title II resources towards this objective. The suggested targeting assumptions were:

- All emergency programs are targeted to populations experiencing a gap in consumption versus requirements. Therefore, assume all emergency commodities are targeted to the bottom quartile or bottom two quintiles of the population;
- All DAP interventions are targeted at food insecure populations—PVOs are required to provide data in their proposals to show that their target populations are food insecure. Assume all non-emergency direct distribution commodities are targeted to the bottom quartile or bottom two quintiles of the population; and
- Assume that non-emergency monetization commodities are not targeted.

In response to a request from OMB, FANTA analyzed a sample of Title II development assistant programs (DAPS) to compare program results achieved by year three to year five. The purpose of the analysis was to assist OMB in determining the feasibility of reducing the length of Title II development programs (DAPs) from five years to three years.

FANTA drew a number of important conclusions from this analysis. The comparison of the level of achievement of impact and intermediate result indicators showed a substantial difference in what the programs achieved after three years compared with the level of impact after five years. On average, results were eight times greater after five years than they were after three. There were two DAPs where the results were lower at the end of the life of activity than they were at the mid-point. Both cases were countries that experienced drought in the final year of the program. The decrease in results indicates that the results achieved in year three were not yet sustainable in the face of a common and recurring shock.

In addition, FANTA prepared a summary of the key implementation steps taken in each year of a DAP towards achieving program objectives. To date, OMB has not made the decision to reduce the length of DAPS from five years to three years.

#### **1.1.1.e. Provide technical assistance to Institutional Capacity Building grants**

FANTA provides technical assistance to Institutional Capacity Building (ICB) grant recipients and USAID on reporting and demonstrating the results of institutional strengthening and improved capacity investments. There are currently 12 recipients representing a wide range of CSs engaged in development and emergency programming: Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), American Red Cross, Counterpart International, CRS, CARE, World Vision (WV), FHI, MCI, Africare, SCF, Land o' Lakes, and International Relief and Development (IRD).

FANTA reviewed the first year workplans of the following CSs: CRS, Save the Children, Mercy Corps, Counterpart Intl., ARC, Land O Lakes, IRD/WorldVision, and Africare.

FANTA's on-going assistance to FFP on the ICB's has resulted in better M&E systems for the grants and for overall PVO M&E systems supported by the grants. The ICBs are a critical component in building capacity of the Cooperating Sponsors to carry out quality Title II programming.

#### **1.1.2. Technical support to Cooperating Sponsors and USAID Field Missions**

To target technical assistance in the diverse, multisectoral food security arena, assistance is offered judiciously as requests continue to outnumber the resources to respond. The prioritization of responses to requests is determined in consultation with USAID. Some illustrative criteria are as follows:

- Countries designated by USAID as priority countries or countries of special interest due to the magnitude of their food insecurity or nutrition problem, severity of the problem, and the overall political situation;
- Countries where opportunities exist to leverage investment for other funding sources and donors;
- Strong mission interest embodied by SOs or IRs, high levels of food security and nutrition programming, and a strong interest in collaboration;
- Possibility of technical assistance on problems of more general relevance to the donor and partner community;
- Interest from CSs and willingness to share experiences (i.e., better practices) with other CSs and missions; and
- Assistance will be offered where the lessons learned are relevant to USAID's larger development audience, as well as where an opportunity exists for a multiplier effect with other CSs, host government initiatives, local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and PVOs implementing non-Title II-funded programs, such as in child survival.

**1.1.2.a. Provide technical assistance to CSs and USAID Field Missions***Zambia Nutritional Care and Support of People Living with HIV/AIDS*

Increasing prevalence rates coupled with the availability of new treatments, including ART, highlights the need for improved knowledge and practices on nutritional care and support for persons in Africa affected by HIV/AIDS. While generic guidelines exist for nutritional care and support, such resources do not address the many contextual issues and constraints facing caregivers and program managers (e.g., local food practices, agricultural patterns, impact of HIV/AIDS on labor, agriculture, and food availability, etc.). FANTA provided technical support to the Zambia National Food and Nutrition Commission on its “National Guidelines on Nutritional Care and Support of People Living with HIV/AIDS.”

**1.2.b. Improve/strengthen existing program design**

There is no activity to report.

**1.1.2.c. Participate in problem assessment for and baseline/mid-term/final evaluations of Title II food aid programs**

FANTA provides in-country technical assistance to selected Title II programs where the lessons learned will help strengthen the activities of other nutrition and food security programs in the same country or inform guidelines on better practices for use by the wider food security or nutrition community. A key activity in this process is providing support for conducting mid-term and final year evaluations of Title II programs. FANTA also provides Washington-based desk reviews of evaluation scopes of work (SOWs) and assists in identifying evaluation team members.

*Title II Mid-term Evaluation in Bolivia*

FANTA served as the lead agency in conducting the midterm evaluation (MTE) of USAID/La Paz ’s Title II Development Assistance Program. The Bolivian Title II Program is implemented through four Cooperating Sponsors (CSs): The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CARE, Food for the Hungry International (FHI) and Save the Children (Save). All four CSs have five-year Development Assistance Programs (DAPs) that were approved by USAID in Washington in 2001 and run through 2006.

The Bolivian Title II development assistance program, which is directed at reducing the high levels of food insecurity and poverty in Bolivia, has four interrelated goals:

- Improve the availability of food at the household level through increases in agricultural productivity;
- Increase incomes and enhance access to food through improved marketing links;
- Reduce child malnutrition and improve biological utilization of food through integrated health, education, water and sanitation interventions; and

- Increase food availability and access by conserving and rehabilitating the natural resource base which maintains agricultural productivity for rural Bolivians.

The purpose of the MTE was to assess the progress of the four Title II Cooperating Sponsors. FANTA worked with the USAID/Bolivia mission to develop the terms of reference for the activity and select the team leader. During the first phase of the evaluation, FANTA, as part of the MTE team, analyzed FHI and Save the Children's activities related to income generation, maternal and child health, water and sanitation and natural resource management.

The MTE team's final report—due in FY 2005—will provide an analysis of the key Title II components and will also include general and CS-specific recommendations in each of the program areas.

## **1.2. Support to improve emergency and transition programming**

### **1.2.1. Technical support to BHR/FFP/EP (Emergency)**

Emergency response continues to be an important function of USAID and its partners. Food security and nutrition are critical and often neglected in emergencies. Adequate response during the emergency phases lays the foundation for effective programming in transition and development. Emergencies also occur in the context of ongoing development programs. FANTA is working with the FFP Emergency Program (EP) Division and its two teams, Disaster Response and Disaster Mitigation and Program Results, to ensure technical excellence in design, implementation, and M&E and to document lessons learned and promising practices.

#### **1.2.1.a. Improve guidelines on nutrition and food security for emergency and transition programming**

FANTA provides technical input in response to inquiries from CSs, DCHA offices, bureaus, and other agencies on nutrition, health, and performance measurement issues related to Title II emergency food aid.

#### *Emergency Food Product*

USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) is seeking a quality Emergency Food Product (EFP) that is shelf stable, can consistently deliver a specific nutrient profile in 2100 Kcal and acceptable for sole consumption for a two week minimum period. This will be the first EFP of this type to be developed by the USG for early emergency distribution purposes.

During Project Year Six, FANTA continued to provide substantial technical assistance to FFP on nutritional content, packaging and field testing of three prototype emergency food products. FANTA will lead field testing of the EFP and has held preliminary discussions with potential partners to identify suitable mechanisms and design methodologies.

### *Famine Forum*

In response to the need to better deploy resources to meet the challenge of famine in fragile states, the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) requested that FANTA help organize a Famine Forum March 24-25, 2004 in Washington, D.C. Participation in the Forum (more than 100 participants) included a broad representation of USAID practitioners, senior-level USAID management and representatives from FEWSNet, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and FANTA. International famine experts from the Feinstein International Famine Center at Tufts University and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) made significant contributions to the discussion with some of the state-of-the-art thinking of addressing famine in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

FANTA was the primary author of the *Synthesis Report on the Famine Forum*, which now represents a new point of departure not only in reviewing its policies on famine response and prevention, but also on a direction for a new USAID definition on famine. There is great interest in moving forward on the recommendations from the Famine Forum by several offices in DCHA. The articulation of the forum succeeded in reaching the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development in the form of a memorandum, written with major contributions from FANTA, and from the Assistant Administrator of the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (AA/DCHA). The memorandum outlined the failing “response” strategy, challenges to moving to a “prevention” strategy, and wide-ranging recommendations for Agency consideration. FANTA also summarized the forum in a concise 10-page FFP/OFDA publication that was widely distributed during the PL 480 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary festivities in July 2004.

#### **1.2.1.b. Review Title II emergency and short-term development proposals, results reports, and concept papers**

FANTA provided written technical reviews of selected FY 2003 and FY 2004 Title II emergency and developmental relief proposals, concept papers, and results reports. The reviews focus on problem assessment, program design, M&E plans, and appropriateness of indicators for emergency and transition programs.

#### **1.2.1.c. Assist results reporting for BHR/FFP Strategic Objective 1 (FFP/EP)**

##### *Performance Review Questionnaires*

FANTA reviewed responses to 34 Performance Review Questionnaires from FFP/EP’s emergency implementing partners. AMEX International, FFP’s institutional support contractor, added the completed reports to a database and generated data for FANTA’s draft of the FFP/EP 2004 Annual Report, which was completed in December 2004.

## **1.2.2. Technical support to Cooperating Sponsors and USAID Field Missions**

### **1.2.2.a. Provide technical assistance to CSs and USAID Field Missions**

#### *Angola Food Security Assessment*

While many Angolans have resettled and are able to produce food, output remains low. The presence of landmines prohibits land expansion. Poor infrastructure, irregular and limited input supplies and lack of productive capital and purchasing power severely constrain agricultural productivity. The Title II Consortium for Development Relief for Angola (CDRA), composed of CARE, Africare, CRS, World Vision and Save the Children, estimates that households living in their areas of influence are able to cover, on average, approximately 3.5 months of their basic grain requirements through rainfed (lavras) production.

In PY6, USAID/Luanda began drafting a new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for FY2006 FY2010. To prepare for the new CSP, the Mission worked with FANTA to identify priority areas for the five-year plan. FANTA provided key technical assistance to the Mission and consortium of CSs to address problems in integrating nutrition into food security programs. FANTA's technical assistance resulted in better a understanding within the Mission and among CDRA of key food security issues and priorities reflected in the new CSP.

### **1.2.2.b. Improve existing emergency and transition program design**

There is no activity to report.

### **1.2.2.c. Participate in problem assessments for and evaluations of Title II emergency activities**

#### *CARE's West Timor Emergency Community Nutrition Program*

The island of Timor is one of the least developed provinces in Indonesia. Government data indicate lower levels of schooling and higher maternal mortality rates than other provinces. The infant mortality rate of 56/1000 live births is higher than the national average for Indonesia, as well as rates of malnutrition, malaria and TB. These problems have been exacerbated by the Asian economic crisis in the late 1990s and the tide of refugees crossing the border from East Timor following its independence.

In response to West Timor's protracted crisis, CARE International began an emergency community nutrition program in September 2002. The program was based on the Community-based Therapeutic Care (CTC) approach, a community based model of care for the treatment of acutely malnourished children. At the request of USAID/Jakarta, FANTA, in collaboration with Valid International, was asked to assess the effectiveness of the program.

The overall objectives of FANTA's review were to: document the effectiveness of the program in treating malnutrition in the local context; analyze methods and protocols used and examine results to date; determine the differences and similarities between CARE's community nutrition

program and the CTC programs currently ongoing in Ethiopia, Malawi, and Sudan; make recommendations to modify the current program and suggestions for future programming; and advise CARE, USAID/Jakarta and USAID/Washington, D.C. on the merits and limitations of CARE's approach and the feasibility for replication.

The positive results of the assessment were that the CARE program:

- Was strategically designed and appropriate in the local context;
- Achieved high coverage and access;
- Linked relief and development concepts in practice; and
- Benefited from strong management, direction and vision.

Areas for improvement included:

- Better data collection and analysis;
- More strict adherence to CTC treatment protocols;
- Fewer doctors and more nurses and midwives; and
- Better program monitoring and reporting.

FANTA's active engagement in assessing CTC programs furthers the refinement of the CTC approach by highlighting operational challenges and providing the technical assistance to address these challenges.

### **1.3. Support to improve Child Survival and Health Programming**

FANTA continues to improve the design, implementation, and M&E of Child Survival and Health programming, with a focus on nutrition interventions through technical assistance to PVOs and the Child Survival and Health Grants Program (CSHGP).

#### **1.3.1. Technical support to PVOs and GH**

##### *Complementary Feeding and KPC Survey Evaluation with CARE in Nepal*

During Project Year Six, FANTA continued to provide technical assistance for updating the 2004 version of the Knowledge, Practice and Coverage (KPC) Survey. The KPC is a M&E management tool that can generate a concise and manageable set of indicators to monitor and estimate the results of USAID supported PVO CSH activities.

As part of its on-going work on updating the KPC, FANTA provided technical assistance to CARE/Nepal to field test a model questionnaire that assesses the behavioral determinants of introducing complementary feeding. In addition, FANTA commented on the draft KPC HIV/STIs Module, the Rapid CATCH module, and the Water and Sanitation modules.

## 1.4. Country-specific activities

FANTA provides long-term technical support in six priority countries—Ethiopia, Madagascar, India, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Honduras—to help ensure continuity and follow-up on technical recommendations.

### 1.4.1. Ethiopia

The large Title II program in Ethiopia, at approximately \$36.3 million in 2004, is implemented by CARE, CRS, the Relief Society of Tigray (REST), SCF, and WV. The activities of the five CSs cover a variety of food security program interventions: agriculture, natural resource management, microenterprise, water and sanitation, MCHN, and humanitarian assistance.

The overall goal of USAID/Addis Ababa's Integrated Strategic Plan for 2002-2006 is "Reduction in Chronic Food Insecurity" against a backdrop of increasing vulnerability and destitution. Under the previous country strategy, USAID/Addis Ababa focused on the availability (i.e., production) and access (i.e., income) aspects of food security. The third food security aspect, nutrition (i.e., utilization), received less attention. However, malnutrition remains pervasive in Ethiopia; according to the 2000 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the prevalence of stunting in Ethiopia is the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa at 49 percent. USAID/Addis Ababa recognizes that in order to achieve its food security goal, it must give increased attention to nutrition.

During Project Year Six, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

#### *With the USAID Mission*

In response to the drought that left many rural Ethiopian households destitute, FANTA provided technical assistance to USAID/Addis Ababa to develop a Famine Prevention Framework strategy with an emphasis on protecting lives, assets and livelihoods. FANTA wrote a concept paper, "Using a Life Cycle Approach in Safety Net Programming," that contributed to the strategy as well as the Mission's Performance Monitoring Evaluation Plan (PMEP). In addition, FANTA provided technical support to USAID/Addis Ababa's request for suggestions on common indicators of increased resiliency and reduced vulnerability.

FANTA has developed a simple, cost-effective and reliable method for monitoring performance of USAID-funded field operations. **Layers** is a software application that uses a hand-held computer to collect and analyze data based on principles of Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS). Once the data is entered and analyzed, **Layers** generates automated reports that reflect the quality of performance of USAID partners. **Layers** can be easily adapted to monitor any type of program amenable to LQAS. USAID/Addis Ababa worked with FANTA to develop a Food for Work module that can be used to assess the quality of infrastructure built with program funds. FANTA developed the module, assisted the Mission in acquiring the hardware, and will field test the module in Project Year Seven.



### *With the CSs*

In March 2004, FANTA submitted a draft Ethiopia Joint Baseline Survey (JBS) report on the Title II baseline data for the five CSs active in Ethiopia—CARE, CRS, SCF, REST, and WV. FANTA analyzed the full dataset, which contained an extensive set of variables across relevant program sectors (e.g., agriculture, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS). The report provides both a descriptive, situational analysis of the Title II area in Ethiopia, as well as results from analysis of bivariate relationships and multivariate modeling. FANTA used those results for a series of programmatic recommendations to the Ethiopia CSs, to be followed up with specific technical assistance. FANTA conducted two public seminars on the JBS results in MCHN and ANRM to the development community.

### *With Other Stakeholders*

The JBS contains detailed information on the conditions under which PVOs implement Title II programs, as well as expected outcomes. With financial support from USAID/Addis Ababa, FANTA drafted the tentatively titled paper "Factors Affecting Income, Food Security and Child Nutrition in Title II Program Areas of Ethiopia: Results of a Baseline Survey" in collaboration with IFPRI. The paper examines multisectoral programs' negative effects on income and interest in Ethiopia. IFPRI is publishing the article as a discussion paper and is preparing it for further publication in an as-yet undetermined peer reviewed journal on economic development.

## **1.4.2. Madagascar**

The Title II program in Madagascar, valued at approximately \$12.5 million in FY 2004, is implemented by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CARE, and CRS. The activities of the three CSs cover interventions in agriculture, maternal and child health, water and sanitation, food for education, and other child feeding and humanitarian assistance. The Title II program also includes disaster mitigation and urban development activity in the capital city, Antananarivo.

During Project Year Six, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

### *With USAID Mission*

FANTA adapted a *Layers* pilot test in Madagascar and provided technical assistance to verify and clean the Madagascar Joint Baseline Survey (JBS) data. USAID/Antananarivo conducted its own pilot test of the adapted *Layers* program at several CS sites. The results and feedback from the pilot tests provided FANTA with an opportunity to respond to specific technical problems related to the PDA program, as well as enhance several features of the application. FANTA developed new modules to evaluate Food for Work programs, allowing USAID's food monitors to assess the quality of infrastructure built with FFW resources.

During Project Year Six FANTA completed the draft report of the rural Joint Baseline Survey for Madagascar and submitted it for review.

### *With the CSs*

During Project Year Six, FANTA provided technical assistance to three CSs currently working in Madagascar—ADRA, CARE, CRS—in preparation for and completion of a JBS of Title II programs. The three surveys undertaken were a rural survey for all CSs, an urban survey for CARE’s program in Antananarivo, and an urban survey for CARE’s program in Fort Dauphin.

FANTA conducted a series of workshops to facilitate adaptation of the survey instrument and corresponding supervisor/enumerator manual. Some notable changes to the survey instrument included expansion of the Child Health and Vaccination and HIV/AIDS modules, as well as the addition of three new modules: Natural Resource Management (Community and Household Data), Land Tenure (Household Data), and Family Planning (Household Data, collected from both male and female respondents). Methodological and protocol issues addressed over the course of the series of workshops included elaborating survey design, drawing of probability proportional to size (PPS) samples, defining random methodology for household selection, selecting household respondents, and using male/female enumerator teams.

FANTA also provided directed technical assistance to CARE’s urban baseline survey team on adapting the JBS instrument to incorporate socio-demographic, infant and child feeding, and child health and morbidity questions from the rural JBS.

### **1.4.3. India**

India has the largest program in the Title II development portfolio, valued at approximately \$44.9 million in FY 2004. The program is implemented by CARE and CRS, and the bulk of interventions address MCHN. CARE/India’s project, the Integrated Nutrition and Health Project (INHP), reaches approximately 7 million women and children in nine states. In addition to a health and nutrition program, CRS/India’s Title II food security program includes natural resource management, agriculture, food for education, and other child feeding and humanitarian assistance activities. Both CSs are implementing five-year Title II programs that began in FY 2002.

During Project Year Six, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

### *With the USAID Mission*

Designing and implementing exit strategies that enable sustainable continuation of key program outcomes are an integral part of successful food security programs. As part of FANTA’s technical support to the USAID Mission in India and its Title II partners, FANTA funded a desk review of graduation and exit strategies used in food-assisted programs, with an emphasis on programs with maternal and child health components. The review, conducted by the Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, a FANTA subcontractor, draws primarily from Title II development program documents, as well as other program and research documents related to exit strategies. *Program Graduation and Exit Strategies: Title II Program Experiences and Related Research* lays out a framework of approaches used in program exit and discusses key implementation steps, exit criteria, and monitoring and evaluation requirements.

Lessons relevant to the India Title II programs are discussed. FANTA used information from this report to produce a technical note on exit strategies to assist Title II development programs to design and implement effective exit strategies.

#### *With the CSs*

At the request of USAID/New Delhi, FANTA is collaborating with IFPRI on “Investigating the Operation and Effectiveness of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Program in the Context of the Phase-Out of Title II Food: Towards Options for the Strengthening of the Social Safety Net.” The purpose of this operations research is to identify constraints and opportunities to strengthen safety nets for the eventual transitioning out of food aid to India. Phase I of the study will involve a study of progress and impacts of the transition in CARE-supported ICDS areas, a review of social safety nets in India, a synthesis of existing literature on the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program, and a review of supply chain management in ICDS. Phase II of the study will involve identifying opportunities to strengthen the broader social safety net system in India. The Mission, FANTA, IFPRI, and CARE agreed on the workplan, and the study began during the final quarter of Project Year Six.

#### **1.4.4. Haiti**

The Title II program in Haiti, valued at approximately \$34 million in FY 2004, is implemented by CARE, CRS, SCF, and WV. The CSs implement activities in water and sanitation, MCHN, food for education, microcredit, infrastructure development, and humanitarian assistance.

FANTA’s work in Haiti has produced significant results for USAID/Port-au-Prince and its Title II partners. Completion of the Haiti Baseline Survey report led to the development of a new standard and template for a more rigorous analysis of data obtained in a baseline survey. In addition, FANTA collaborated with ORC-MACRO LQAS to develop a methodology and software to assist USAID/Port-au-Prince in monitoring its Title II programs. PVOs and missions can now systematically document which components of the Title II activities are successful, which are not, and why. This activity has enhanced FANTA’s mandate for M&E capacity building by providing a clear method for transferring analytical know-how in database management and report preparation. It also places FANTA as a key interlocutor in Haiti on issues related to food security, health, nutrition, agriculture, and education.

During of Project Year Six, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

#### *With the CSs*

In 2002, FANTA, in close collaboration with USAID/Port-au-Prince, IFPRI, Cornell University, and WV, initiated a study on the effectiveness of targeting malnourished children under five for food rations (i.e., recuperative approach), compared to universal targeting of all children under two (i.e., preventative approach). The IFPRI-led team provided one additional deliverable during Project Year Six, analysis of the Haiti Baseline Survey undertaken during Project Year Four, entitled *Childcare, Nutrition and Health in the Central Plateau of Haiti: The Role of Community, Household and Caregiver Resources* by Drs. Purnima Menon and Marie Ruel.

During Project Year Six, the Haiti CSs began implementation of the regional Northwest Early Warning Systems (NEWS) FANTA adapted from the CARE model with CRS, SCF/U.S., and WV in 2003. The current NEWS system uses DAP extension agents who collect data on critical early warning indicators such as rainfall, crop conditions, and market prices by continuously crisscrossing CARE's area of intervention. Replicating this model throughout the country significantly increases early warning coverage, improving the capacity of public authorities to monitor and respond to slow onset disasters. FANTA will provide ongoing assistance to CS as they incorporate local applications into the national Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS-NET) operation.

FANTA resumed work with the Haitian Health Foundation (HHF) to compile a longitudinal dataset that allows nutritional impact assessment. FANTA has identified appropriate household socioeconomic status (SES) data to import into the dataset, which represents child level files for the fourteenth year of programming.

#### *With Other Stakeholders*

FANTA's Haiti team has developed the ***Layers*** application to help USAID/Port-au-Prince oversee the Title II programs. During Project Year Six, FANTA worked with ORC-MACRO to refine the ***Layers*** programming, including a report production module to enhance USAID/Port-au-Prince's capacity to assist in improving service delivery among its partners. FANTA staff traveled to Haiti with the following results: installed the ***Layers*** software on USAID's computers; trained the food monitors to use the handheld computers; made a site visit to La Gonave to verify the accuracy of the ***Layers*** modules; and trained USAID Information Technology staff on the programming functions of ***Layers***.

FANTA, in collaboration with USAID and CRS, conducted a workshop on developing an LQAS component of the mid-term pilot module. Work on this activity will continue during Project Year Seven.

The translation into French of the Title II Baseline report was finalized and disseminated.

#### **1.4.5. Honduras**

In FY 2001, CARE/Honduras began implementation of a follow-on Title II program, valued at approximately \$5.1 million in FY 2002, that focuses on expanding coverage of its integrated activities in agricultural productivity, health and nutrition, rural infrastructure development, and local government strengthening.

FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

*With the CSs*

As requested by USAID/Tegucigalpa, FANTA provided technical assistance to PVOs planning to submit Title II Development Activity Proposals (DAPs) during FY2005. FANTA met with a consortium of WV, ACIDI/VOCA, Counterpart International, and Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI) to assist the group in interpreting the new FFP concept paper, the food security update for Honduras, and USAID/Tegucigalpa's Country Strategic Plan.

#### **1.4.6. Nicaragua**

Since September of 2003 FANTA has been providing assistance to Nicaragua through a sub-agreement with NicaSalud, a federation of 29 NGOs and PVOs. Under the sub-agreement, NicaSalud is working to strengthen national programs in infant and maternal health, reproductive health for youth, and hygiene and environmental sanitation through community-based programs. NicaSalud's mission is to enhance the health of vulnerable groups by improving health indicators, promoting primary healthcare, establishing a standardized M&E system, and supporting coordination and collaboration among its members. FANTA is helping NicaSalud better integrate nutrition into its strategic planning in child survival and maternal health in order to improve food security and nutrition policy in Nicaragua. The activity is funded by USAID/Managua.

As a part of its work in maternal and child health, FANTA/NicaSalud is playing a key role in improving the quality of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Nicaragua's community-based child health and nutrition program, Atención Integral a la Niñez en la Comunidad (AIN-C), also known nationally as the PROCOSAN program (Promoción Comunitaria de Salud y Nutrición). FANTA/NicaSalud, with technical expertise from international and regional experts, has coordinated with the Ministry of Health to develop uniform materials, indicators and implementation of PROCOSAN in Nicaragua. USAID RFMP (Request for Mission Partnership) funds have been used by FANTA & NicaSalud to provide technical assistance during the process of national expansion of PROCOSAN through sharing best practices and concise documentation of the process, experience, results and costs. The expanded PROCOSAN program will include a morbidity component for integrated care of childhood illnesses (AIEPI, Atención Integral de Enfermedades Prevalentes en la Niñez) and a component for community level planning for births and obstetric emergencies (MCMS, Movilización Comunitaria para una Maternidad Segura).

During Project Year Six FANTA/NicaSalud accomplished the following:

*With the CSs*

FANTA/NicaSalud strengthened its working group on child health through the incorporation of staff from the Ministry of Health, PROCOSAN, and other national level government health programs, in addition to USAID staff. The working group validated instruments for AIEPI, and participated in the development of the systematization document of AIN-C and the AIN-C cost study. The systematization document describes the experience of NicaSalud members in the

implementation of AIN-C, identifying the main components of the strategy, phases necessary for implementation, methods for obtaining information, and mechanisms for building consensus in identifying lessons learned from the perspective of the NGOs, PVOs, the Ministry of Health (MOH) and communities. The cost study investigated the relationship between the current investment among PVOs/NGOs, the MOH and communities in AIN-C, and projections regarding the necessary financial needs to expand AIN-C nationally.

FANTA/NicaSalud also established the InterInstitutional Committee for the national expansion of PROCOSAN, with official recognition and full participation from the MOH, and MOH adoption of PROCOSAN as its national level child health and nutrition program. During Project Year Six the committee completed the validation of the communications materials for the morbidity component of PROCOSAN and documentation of a regional study tour of Community-Based Growth Promotion (CBGP) programs. Participants from the MOH, PROCOSAN, USAID/Managua and NicaSalud visited CBGP programs in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to identify best practices to assist the Nicaraguan MOH in improving the design, implementation and expansion of PROCOSAN.

FANTA/NicaSalud also completed its strategic plan in communications during the year, as well as a document on the technical quality of AIN-C, which presented findings from a qualitative analysis of AIN-C weighing sessions among eight NicaSalud federation members. Observations of sessions revealed that generally, the overall quality of volunteer activities is moderate. Primary areas for improvement include management of childhood illnesses, negotiation and counseling, and volunteer organization. Interviews with mothers showed they were satisfied with sessions because the sessions were accessible, pertinent to them and perceived as of good quality.

FANTA, BASICS II, NicaSalud and Nicaragua's Ministry of Health, with funding from USAID, hosted a regional conference on CBGP, held in Managua. The conference brought together representatives from the Ministries and Secretariats of Health from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, as well as USAID, the World Bank, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and international and local NGOs and PVOs. A total of 117 participants from six countries shared lessons learned, best practices and challenges in relation to CBGP in the region, including topics related to operationalization, behavior change and communication, M&E, volunteer retention, and expansion of the strategy. Ministries of Health of each country pledged support for improvement and expansion of CBGP within their respective countries and coordination across borders.

As a part of the regional conference, FANTA/NicaSalud, with funding from USAID, also sponsored a workshop on effective implementation of CBGP in Title II programs. During the workshop Title II program planners and administrators discussed the strengths and weaknesses of the CBGP component of their food security programs and ways to overcome barriers to successful implementation.

During Project Year Six, the FANTA Senior Program Officer with NicaSalud resigned from his position and his duties were temporarily assumed by the NicaSalud Deputy Director. FANTA provided comments to the NicaSalud Board of Directors on the initial short list of six candidates

for the Executive Director position, based on a review of CVs. The new Executive Director for NicaSalud was selected by the NicaSalud Board of Directors during the final quarter of the project year.

NicaSalud awarded four USAID-funded sub-grants through its agreement with FANTA. FANTA assisted in the review of the sub-grants, providing comments to NicaSalud and other members of the review team. Three of the sub-grants are maternal and child health projects and the other is a reproductive health project for youth.

The baseline surveys for the sub-grants were initiated during Project Year Six. NicaSalud hosted trainings in standardization in anthropometric measures and LQAS in preparation for the surveys. FANTA provided technical support to NicaSalud on the design of the baseline survey and worked with NicaSalud to prepare a one-day workshop with the sub-grant recipients. The purpose of the workshop was to review preparations for the baseline survey and come to an agreement on major points. Input for the survey design was obtained from experts at the World Bank, the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, CORE, and PVOs/NGOs, especially with regard to the use of the indicator for low weight-for-age with the LQAS method. Products of the workshop included revised survey instruments and indicators, agreement among the sub-grant recipients on the use of LQAS for the survey method, the establishment of dates for the training-of-trainers workshop on the standardization in anthropometric measurement and LQAS, and agreement on the schedule for data collection, entry, cleaning and analysis.

## 2. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF IR2

*USAID, host country governments, and Cooperating Sponsors establish improved, integrated nutrition and food security-related strategies and policies.*

Under IR2, FANTA seeks to strengthen the relationship between USAID's health and nutrition, agriculture, economic growth and poverty alleviation, and food security programs in order to maximize their nutritional impact on target populations, especially children and women.

### 2.1. In Washington

#### 2.1.1. Implement strategies for improving women's nutrition

FANTA takes a lead role in coordinating efforts to improve women's nutrition programming by facilitating collaboration and disseminating better practices and program options to the wider development community. FANTA works closely with Title II and child survival PVOs that have requested technical assistance. FANTA also works with USAID pillar bureaus in Washington, D.C., USAID missions, and regional offices to establish improved, integrated strategies and policies related to women's nutrition and health.

During Project Year Six, FANTA developed an action plan for presentation at a REDSO Partner's Meeting in October 2004. The plan detailed activities for an east and southern Africa regional strategy to address issues of women's malnutrition. It outlined a 4-pronged approach including: 1) Assessment of the problem in the region; 2) Design of an advocacy strategy; 3) Development of a regional intervention strategy; and 4) Operational research to generate new knowledge and approaches to adolescent nutrition problems in the region. FANTA will provide technical assistance for three years to support activities that will:

- Deliver higher quality, integrated, more comprehensive antenatal care to cover women with key interventions (for example, skillful counseling for improved dietary intake, effective distribution of micronutrient supplements, and identification and treatment of reproductive tract, helminth, and other infections);
- Build upon efforts to reach school-going children and adolescents with health and nutrition services in schools or other gathering points for youth; and
- Strengthen the delivery of postpartum nutrition services including skillful promotion and support of safe infant feeding, provision of nutrition counseling for optimum lactation and recuperation during the interpregnancy interval, delivery of micronutrient supplements, and counseling on birth spacing.



### **2.1.2. Provide technical support to GH and USAID activities**

#### *Commodities Reference Guide (CRG)*

USAID's Commodities Reference Guide (CRG) provides important information on the food commodities distributed under Title II. The CRG is designed to provide Title II cooperating sponsors with a description of available food commodities, their nutritional values and physical properties, a guide to appropriate storage and handling, and important general information regarding their safe and effective use as rations in Title II programs that distribute food directly to recipients.

FANTA provided updates of enrichment tables, information on certain Title II commodities' folic acid content, and nutrient value tables for the eight processed, blended commodities currently listed in the CRG (i.e., Corn Soy Blend, Corn Soy Milk, Instant Corn Soy Milk, Soy Fortified Bulgur Wheat, Soy Fortified Cornmeal, Soy Fortified Sorghum, Wheat Soy Blend, and Wheat Soy Milk). FANTA also updated fact sheets for non-blended processed commodities and unprocessed commodities.

#### *USAID's Fragile States Strategy*

Fragile states have posed a growing problem since the end of the Cold War, but they are now recognized as a source of the U.S.'s most pressing security threats. USAID has developed a strategy to guide efforts in reversing decline in fragile states and advancing their recovery to a stage where transformational development progress is possible. USAID requested FANTA to review the draft Fragile States Strategy, focusing on the analytic template, strategic approaches, rational application of resources, implications for USAID operations, and the Bureau for Africa (AFR) 1996 Interagency Report.

#### *Silent N Workshop Presentation*

Achieving good nutrition and food security outcomes is not about nutrition programming *per se* but how to integrate nutrition and food security conceptual frameworks, tools, analysis into programming to achieve poverty, equity, or social goals. USAID, as part of an effort to better integrate nutrition in food security and agriculture programs, sponsors periodic brown bags on nutrition, the Silent N series. During Project Year Six, FANTA, drawing extensively from USAID's largest food security program, FFP's Title II Food Aid Program, looked at the linkages between nutrition and HIV/AIDS programming. The key themes included: 1) The difference between HIV/AIDS programming and food security programming in an HIV/AIDS context; 2) Challenges to implementing food security programs in HIV/AIDS contexts; and 3) Lessons learned with applications across sectors and USAID programs including Title II, child survival, and Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT).

### *FANTA-SARA Food Security, Nutrition, and HIV/AIDS Brief*

The implications of HIV/AIDS for nutrition policy and programming relate to both prevention and nutritional care and support. Nutritional support has the potential to significantly postpone HIV/AIDS-related illness and prolong life. FANTA, in collaboration with AED's Support for Analysis and Research in Africa Project (SARA) Project, wrote a brief covering the key technical messages related to nutrition, food security, and HIV/AIDS for the State/Global Aids Coordinator's Office (S/GAC) and GH, entitled *Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: Evidence, Gaps, and Priority Actions*. The brief includes priority actions, a summary of nutrition interventions based on progression of the disease and ten key messages on nutrition and HIV/AIDS.

### *Iron and Pregnancy Forum*

Over half of pregnant women in sub-Saharan Africa suffer from anemia: not having enough red blood cells or hemoglobin—the component of the red blood cells that carries oxygen to the brain, muscles, immune system and other parts of the body. Anemia occurs when hemoglobin falls below cut-off points identified by WHO. Severe anemia causes excess maternal and perinatal mortality, preterm delivery and low birth weight, while the more prevalent mild anemia has serious consequences on physical functioning and reduces work performance. Programs that provide iron and folic acid tablets (IFA) to pregnant women have been common in many countries (including developed ones) for many years, but the prevalence of anemia in these women remains high. This is a strong indication that the programs have limited effectiveness.

In an effort to address this problem, FANTA, with technical input from the USAID Micronutrient Project (MOST) coordinated a forum on recent work documenting iron's role in improving birth outcomes as part of the GH Maternal Health Technical Series. Three expert panelists presented the latest information on iron deficiency and anemia in pregnant women, discussing iron supplementation during pregnancy as it was presented in the recently published Institute of Medicine report *Improving Birth Outcomes: Meeting the Challenge in the Developing World*. Other discussion topics included state-of-the-art programming to address iron deficiency anemia in pregnant women in several low income countries.

FANTA met with UNICEF and WHO to participate in a joint WHO/UNICEF Micronutrient Strategy consultation to discuss next steps with respect to vitamin A, multimicronutrients and HIV. The consultation will contribute to guidelines at the global level for the appropriate use of micronutrients in the care and support of people with HIV/AIDS.

### **2.1.3. Review health and nutrition in emergencies**

#### *Community Therapeutic Care (CTC)*

CTC is a community-based model of care for managing large numbers of severely malnourished children in times of food insecurity and acute stress. CTC promotes community participation and seeks to create a platform for long-term solutions to the problems of food security and public health. The program's key principle is home-treating the majority of severely malnourished children. The approach combines stabilization centers for medically complicated cases attached

to existing health units, decentralized outpatient treatment at home for children without complications, and supplementary feeding.

### *CTC Workshop*

FANTA, with funds from GH/HIDN, supported a three-day workshop on CTC in Dublin, Ireland, in partnership with Concern Worldwide and Valid International. The workshop brought together 70 key players around the management of severe malnutrition, including implementers of CTC, home treatment (HT), and ambulatory care and technical advisors, academics, bilateral donors, and multilateral agencies such as UNICEF. The workshop was the first formal platform to share practical experience, protocols, implementation techniques, and lessons learned. The objectives of the workshop were to: 1) present the state of the art in CTC; 2) share protocols, define criteria, and identify gaps; and 3) define implementation priorities for moving forward.

Presentations included cultural and ethical considerations, the history and development of RUTF, local production, and alternative formulations. Working groups discussed specific propositions and made recommendations in admission, discharge, and referral criteria; outpatient medical protocols; nutritional products; community involvement, case finding, follow up, and mobilization; integration and long-term issues; and management of infants under six months. FANTA chaired a panel of bilateral and multilateral donors, which discussed costs, current donor climate and trends, rolling out CTC, and the impact of HIV/AIDS on the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition, particularly in Southern Africa.

Funded by FANTA, the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN) published the workshop proceedings, which are available on FANTA's website, along with the workshop presentations.

### *CTC Video*

FANTA supported the production of a video on the CTC program in Ethiopia. The video was made by Concern Worldwide and Valid International. FANTA uses the video to conduct briefings and presentations on CTC and to disseminate experiences and findings to date. Presentations and discussions were held for AED, USAID, and the FFP/EP SO1 Team.

### *CTC Technical Note*

FANTA published a Technical Note on CTC in response to the frequently asked questions associated with CTC. It describes the CTC approach, implementation, and the role of Ready to Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF). The Technical Note also summarizes results to date and outlines ongoing and planned activities.

### *CTC Presentations and Dissemination*

FANTA made a number of presentations and on CTC. These sessions included presentations to USAID/Office of Food for Peace, the Academy for Educational Development, the World Bank, USAID/ Global Health, USAID/ Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and the Child Survival PVO group CORE.

### *CTC HIV Study in Malawi*

Building on FANTA's CTC work, FANTA collaborated with AED's SARA Project to design a study to determine whether the CTC model is effective for treating HIV-infected children and how the approach can be expanded to community-based HIV-related care in Africa. Conducted by FANTA partner Valid International, the study's two key components are: 1) An analysis of clinical records among past and current CTC program participants to assess its effectiveness in reversing severe malnutrition among HIV-infected and -orphaned children; and 2) A qualitative study of CTC families, community leaders, and home care providers to assess the feasibility of adapting this intervention, which uses management of severe malnutrition as an entry point for community-based care.

## **2.2. With Field Missions**

### **2.2.1. Support food security strategy development**

#### *C-Safe Consortium*

In response to Zimbabwe's soaring inflation and widespread unemployment, USAID began a Market Assistance Pilot Program (MAPP), a unique food aid program that provides the urban poor in Zimbabwe's second largest city, Bulawayo, with a low-cost corn alternative - Title II sorghum. The MAPP is an innovative attempt to use monetization in emergency situation to increase the availability of affordable grain (sorghum) in urban markets. FANTA provided comments on the evaluation of the Market Assistance Pilot Program implemented by the C-SAFE consortium in Zimbabwe.

#### *Rwanda*

FANTA activities in Rwanda fall within the mandate of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief Track and focus on supporting USAID/Kigali's Strategic Objective (SO) 06: *Increased Use of Community Health Services including HIV/AIDS*.

During project Year Six, FANTA submitted a scope of work (SOW) for Economic Support Funding (ESF) from the Mission in Kigali and includes: 1) Hiring a FANTA Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Program Manager and a Program Assistant at the Treatment and Research AIDS Center (TRAC) in Rwanda; 2) Providing technical assistance and support to the development of the Rwanda National Nutrition Policy; 3) Developing community-level counseling materials on food and nutrition for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA); 4) Developing curriculum on general nutrition and priority interventions (e.g. Essential Nutrition Actions approaches) for the National University of Rwanda/School of Public Health and training key nutrition stakeholders on its use; and 5) Conducting a Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop to support the Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Training Manual being developed under the President's Emergency Plan.

### 2.2.2. Support the Regional Economic Development Services Office/East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA)

With support from REDSO/ESA, FANTA works in partnership with regional institutions to improve nutrition and food security in ESA. FANTA's work supports REDSO/ESA's SO7, "Enhanced regional capacity to improve health systems" and SO8, "Strengthened programs for HIV/AIDS in the region." FANTA works collaboratively with various regional institutions and coalitions such as the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care (RCQHC), providing technical and material support to build regional capacity for improving health systems and strengthening HIV/AIDS programming.

#### *Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: A Training Manual*

FANTA printed manuals and produced CD-ROMs of *Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: A Training Manual* and disseminated them to educational institutions and other HIV/AIDS stakeholders around ESA. The manual was jointly developed by RCQHC, FANTA, and LINKAGES with support from REDSO and includes technical information and training materials on the basics of HIV/AIDS, links between nutrition and HIV/AIDS, key nutrition actions for PLWHAs, food security components in nutritional care and support, nutritional management of HIV/AIDS-related symptoms, nutritional care for HIV-infected pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls, infant feeding and PMTCT, nutritional care for children born to HIV-infected women, and management of drug-food interactions.

FANTA provided technical and financial assistance to RCQHC conduct a regional workshop to disseminate the training manual and orient instructors from medical schools, nutrition departments, and other educational institutions from seven countries in the region in its use.

During the year, over 20 education and training institutions throughout the region used the manual to train health professionals in nutrition and HIV/AIDS. Other institutions are adapting the manual for their training and programming.

As part of its recently launched national health professionals training in preparation for scale-up of antiretroviral drug (ARV) initiatives, the Republic of South Africa has adopted *Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: A Training Manual* to train doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dietitians in nutrition and HIV/AIDS. The South Africa Ministry of Health identified nutrition as a high priority area for training, and adoption of the RCQHC-FANTA-LINKAGES manual for the national training represents significant scaling up of nutritional care and support for HIV/AIDS, helping meet the PEPFAR objective to provide care to 10 million people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS by 2008.

The Tropical Institute of Community Health and Development (TICH) in Kenya planned a training course for November 2004 in nutrition and HIV/AIDS for program managers, using *Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: A Training Manual*. This course is a result of the FANTA-supported RCQHC workshop held in July 2004 to disseminate the training manual. In Uganda, a professor at the medical school of Mbarara University taught classes in nutrition and HIV/AIDS to fourth-year medical students using materials adapted from the training manual.

The training manual was included in a CD on Orphans and Vulnerable Children produced by the International AIDS Alliance.

### *Pre-Service Training Manual*

During Project Year Five, FANTA technically and financially supported development of a pre-service training module on HIV/AIDS and nutrition for use in medical, nutrition, and public health educational institutions in ESA, in collaboration with RCQHC and the LINKAGES Project. During Project Year Six, FANTA also began developing a pre-service training manual on nutrition and HIV/AIDS for nursing schools and midwife training programs in East, Central, and Southern Africa with the LINKAGES Project and regional partner Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat (CRHCS).

FANTA worked with CRHCS to conduct a needs assessment of nursing schools in the region and analyzed responses from nursing schools. In partnership with CRHCS and LINKAGES, FANTA planned a regional workshop on the pre-service training manual in nutrition and HIV/AIDS, including workshop participants, venue and facilitators, workshop agenda and follow-up. The workshop, Integrating Nutrition and HIV/AIDS into Pre-service Training for Nurses and Midwives, was held in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. Twenty participants from nursing schools and other health institutions in Kenya, Lesotho, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe took part in the five-day workshop. Facilitators from CRHCS, FANTA, and LINKAGES presented a draft training manual comprised of twelve sessions on a range of topics in nutritional care and support for PLWHAs.

Participants provided extensive suggestions to strengthen the manual's relevance and applicability for nurses and midwives in the region. Based on the conclusions reached at the workshop, FANTA, LINKAGES, and CRHCS the training manual will be completed and disseminated to nursing schools in the region. The manual builds on the pre-service training manual for medical schools and nutrition departments that FANTA, LINKAGES, SARA, and RCQHC developed in Project Year Five, *Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: A Training Manual*.

### *Food Aid and Regional HIV/AIDS Programming*

REDSO, working with partners to develop a set of multisectoral HIV/AIDS programs along transport corridors in the region, requested technical assistance from FANTA to help incorporate food and nutrition interventions. FANTA participated in a partners meeting during which program interventions and coordination between partners was planned. FANTA developed content, a participant list, and an invitation letter for the regional workshop, *Food Aid and HIV/AIDS: Assessments for Regional Programming and Resource Integration* to be held November 2-5, 2004 in Entebbe, Uganda.

### *Review of Specialized Foods for People Living with HIV/AIDS*

During Project Year Six, FANTA produced a draft report on specialized food products promoted by private and public groups in countries with a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, including eastern and southern African countries. This activity is being funded by REDSO and is intended to: 1)

Improve the choice and usage of specialized food, including Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) or Ready-to-Use Food (RTUF) products by USAID Missions, governments, service providers and implementing organizations in countries with a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS; and 2) Improve the knowledge base about the availability and desirability of using specialized food in palliative care, home-based care, treatment, and food programs in countries with a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

### *Development of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Counseling Materials*

During Project Year Six FANTA revised and finalized the report *Assessment of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Counseling Services in the ECSA Countries: With a Focus on Uganda*. The report's key findings include the need to strengthen nutrition and HIV/AIDS training capacity among counselors, supervisors and health workers, and the need for a range of counseling materials on key topics in nutritional care and support for HIV-infected individuals.

Based on the report, FANTA worked with RCQHC to draft six counseling materials to support nutritional care and support for PLWHA. The six tools are a flip chart of counseling cards, a job aid, a meal planner, answers to frequently asked questions, a nutrition assessment reference, and a fact sheet. The materials are focused on Uganda but can be adapted by other countries.

### *2005 Activity Planning*

At REDSO's request, FANTA prepared a concept note and scope of work to support the nutrition coalitions in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania's participation in the February 2005 Nutrition Congress and share programming experiences in nutrition and HIV/AIDS. The three coalitions, Uganda Action for Nutrition (UGAN), Kenya Coalition for Action in Nutrition (KCAN), and Tanzania Coalition for Action in Nutrition (TANCAN), aim to promote improved nutrition policies within their respective countries. At the East Africa Nutrition Congress in February 2005, the coalitions will facilitate a satellite workshop on nutrition and HIV/AIDS to discuss available tools and approaches in nutritional care and support. The Congress will also serve as an opportunity for the coalitions to share their experiences with other nutrition stakeholders in the region.

## **2.3. With Host Country Governments**

### *Nutritional Care and Support for People Living with HIV/AIDS*

FANTA, in collaboration with its regional partners, has been providing technical support to REDSO countries on developing national guidelines on nutritional care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS. The guidelines target service providers and provide nutritional care and support recommendations for adults with HIV/AIDS, children with HIV or born to HIV-positive mothers, nutritional care for PLWHAs taking medication, food security considerations, nutrition counseling, and M&E.

The final version of *Nutritional Care and Support for People Living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda*, was printed and disseminated in Project Year Six. FANTA provided technical and financial

support for the development and production of these guidelines through regional (i.e., RCQHC) and national partners. The guidelines were produced by the Ministry of Health National AIDS Control Program in collaboration with UGAN. FANTA provided technical and financial support to an accompanying booklet that targets PLWHAs and their caregivers, *Improving the Quality of Life through Nutrition: A Guide for Feeding People Living with HIV/AIDS*. This booklet was printed and disseminated in May 2004 and contains key messages and recipes using foods locally available in Uganda.

#### *National Guidelines on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS*

The governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe each finalized and adopted national guidelines on nutrition and HIV/AIDS. These countries had accessed FANTA technical assistance to support the development of national guidelines through regional workshops and a FANTA-supported handbook on development of national guidelines on nutrition and HIV/AIDS.



### 3. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF IR3

*Improve USAID's and Cooperating Sponsors' (CSs) nutrition and food security-related program development, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation.*

The third IR helps GH fulfill its primary global leadership function. FANTA focuses on promoting promising practices for programs in women's, adolescent, and child health and nutrition. While IRs 1 and 2 target a defined set of stakeholders (i.e., USAID, PVOs, host country governments), FANTA broadens the use of promising practices and acceptable standards in nutrition and food security programming through research, analysis, documentation, and appropriate dissemination, including training and technical assistance to a wide stakeholder audience under IR3.

Through IR 3, FANTA supports priority research in programmatic and operational issues and expands the institutional capacity of key stakeholder groups (i.e., PVOs, USAID missions, UN agencies such as WFP, the Standing Committee on Nutrition, and UNICEF) to assess, design, implement, monitor, and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programs.

#### **3.1. Develop Food Security Indicator and Promising Practice publications**

The technical focuses of the Nutrition and Food Security Indicator and Promising Practice guides are identified and executed through a consultative process with FANTA's stakeholders. The guides address USAID's key nutrition and food security program and policy priorities and reflect the primary action areas identified by FANTA's Technical Advisory Group (TAG).

##### **3.1.1. Improving the Use of Food Rations in Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Programs Guide**

###### *Title II Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Programs*

In 1999 FANTA published a report, *Recommendations for Improving the Use of Food Rations in Title II Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Programs: Examples from Bolivia and Peru*, focusing on MCHN rations in Title II development programs. In an effort to expand and update the report, FANTA provided selected questions that were included in a 2004 survey conducted by CRS in ten countries on direct distribution of Title II food. The findings will be incorporated in the revised guide.

###### *HKI Revisions to the Vitamin A Programming Guide*

In partnership with Helen Keller International (HKI), FANTA is developing a guide to support PVOs and NGOs in vitamin A programming using Title II food commodities and other approaches to improve vitamin A status. During Project Year Six HKI submitted a final draft of the programming guide to FANTA. Following FANTA's review, HKI is revising the draft guide to better reflect the needs of the Title II CSs.

### **3.1.2. Graduation and Exit Strategies Review**

USAID/New Delhi has identified effective exit strategies for Title II programs as a priority area. The primary goal of the India Title II exit strategy is to sustain program impact following withdrawal of donated food resources. CARE/India is planning to graduate part of its program area from CARE assistance by 2006, and CRS/India is also planning to graduate selected areas from program resources. During Project Year Five FANTA, in partnership with Tufts University, wrote a technical report on *Program Graduation and Exit Strategies: Title II Program Experiences and Related Research*. As a follow-up, FANTA produced a Technical Note targeting a more general PVO audience and focusing on the key components of program exit and graduation. The Technical Note concludes with recommendations for approaches programs can use to design and implement successful exit strategies.

### **3.1.3. Monitoring and evaluation system series**

There is no activity to report.

## **3.2. Improve agriculture, consumption, and nutrition linkages**

There is no activity to report.

## **3.3. Approaches to measuring household and individual access to and consumption of food**

Access to and consumption of adequate and appropriate food by households and individuals are important components of food security. FANTA is developing user-friendly, cost-effective approaches to measure changes in dietary quantity and quality and feeding behaviors at the household and individual levels. USAID and PVO stakeholders have identified this work as high priority. The results of the collection of technical assistance, facilitation, and operations research will enable USAID to use this information for program M&E and influence data collection instruments such as the KPC and DHS surveys.

### **3.3.1. Measuring improved household access to food**

#### **3.3.1.a. Adaptation of the U.S. Household Food Security Scale approaches in developing country contexts**

FANTA is adapting the USDA Household Food Security and Hunger Assessment Tool to validate its use in developing countries and to test its usefulness as an impact indicator for the access component of food security in food and nutrition program evaluations. The concepts of food security and hunger measured using this approach will be validated against measures of household income and dietary caloric adequacy to see if it can be used to measure changes to access or hunger categories in nutrition and food security program evaluations.

FANTA is implementing field validation studies with Cornell University and Africare in Burkina Faso and with Tufts University and WV in Bangladesh. One of the principal objectives of the

field validation studies is the documentation for the PVO and USAID audience of a practical, formative research process or protocol that can be applied by local researchers and planners in a variety of settings to develop measures of food security appropriate to their cultural, ecological, and economic contexts.

### *Measuring Household Food Insecurity Technical Guide*

During Project Year Six, Cornell University submitted the final draft of *Technical Guide to Developing a Direct, Experience-based Measurement Tool for Household Food Insecurity*. Cornell revised the technical guide extensively after a part of the guide was used in Jamaica and Mexico during Project Year Five to help train people doing cognitive testing for the UNICEF Psychosocial Care Indicators Project.

Cornell University also submitted the final report from the Burkina Faso field validation work. The report, authored by Ed Frongillo and Siméon Nanama, validates an experience-based tool to directly measure household food insecurity within and across seasons in northern Burkina Faso, and concludes that the experiential food insecurity scale “is valid for determining changes in household food insecurity over time. The food insecurity questionnaire is a simple tool that could be used in [Burkina Faso] by organizations to assess, evaluate, or monitor household food security....The food insecurity questionnaire has advantages over some other methods (e.g., dietary recall, anthropometry) that are often used to evaluate the success of development projects that aim to reduce food insecurity. This research reaffirms the value of gaining in-depth understanding of household food insecurity; this approach (rather than translating questions from other sources) will likely best lead to suitable experience-based measurement tools. Further research is required to understand to what extent an experienced-based questionnaire needs to be developed de novo in each setting.”

### *FANTA Workshop on Household Food Insecurity Measurement*

In an effort to develop a simple, standardized, questionnaire-based approach to measuring household food insecurity, FANTA held a two-day Workshop on Household Food Insecurity Measurement in April 2004 for 50 researchers, practitioners from both Title II and child survival and health programs, USAID staff, and FANTA staff. The workshop’s objectives included:

- Presentation of the field validation work’s results;
- Presentation of the methods review results;
- Discussion of common themes for experiences of food insecurity that appear to cross-cut different countries and cultures;
- Discussion of questions that address these themes and the degree of adaptation needed for specific contexts;
- Discussion of indicators that could be developed using the data generated; and
- Discussion of next steps necessary to develop context appropriate instruments and methods.

### **3.3.1.b. Dietary diversity**

There is no activity to report.

### **3.3.1.c. Food Aid Management (FAM)/FANTA Guide for Measuring Food Access**

The former coalition of Title II PVOs, Food Aid Management (FAM), in cooperation with FANTA, completed the Guide for Measuring Food Access. FANTA worked with FAM to help PVOs design the Guide to select M&E food access indicators that effectively measure Title II development program impacts. The Guide can also be used more broadly for non-Title II food security programming, particularly in food access.

### **3.3.1.d. Better practices in food distribution**

#### *LQAS Assessment of Community Malnutrition*

FANTA, in collaboration with Ohio State University and CRS, developed three LQAS designs for assessing the prevalence of acute malnutrition in a community. During Project Year Six, FANTA responded to multiple enquiries about the statistical principles underlying the LQAS methodologies and provided information about the potential feasibility of the designs for various specific field scenarios. FANTA also prepared a concept note describing the 67x3 design in brief and disseminated the paper to OFDA, CARE/Haiti, and WFP/Liberia.

### **3.3.2. Measuring infant and child feeding behaviors**

Infancy and early childhood are critical, vulnerable periods when adequate nutrition is essential for growth and development. In addition to prenatal interventions, early interventions in the first two years of life show the most promise for promoting child growth, health, and development. During these first two years, the linked effects of poverty, inadequate household access to food, infectious disease, and inadequate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices can result in illness, growth faltering, nutrient deficiencies, delayed development, and death.

#### *Dietary Diversity, Dietary Quality, and Child Growth*

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) leads to improved nutrition, health, and development of the child. Improving the definition and measurement of IYCF practices in the 6-through 23-month period will help advocate for an increased focus on this important determinant of child nutrition.

IFPRI submitted the deliverable *Dietary Diversity, Dietary Quality, and Child Growth: Evidence from Eleven DHS Surveys* by Mary Arimond and Marie T. Ruel to FANTA for review. Findings from this work were published in the *Journal of Nutrition*, October 2004.

### **3.3.2.a. Knowledge, Practice, and Coverage Survey (KPC) Infant and Child Feeding Indicator**

The KPC tool is used widely by PVOs implementing child survival and food security programs to undertake problem assessments, conduct baseline surveys, and evaluate the impact of MCHN programs. The KPC 2000+ tool under revision includes a module on IYCF and nutrition. With support from GH, FANTA has been collaborating with ORC-MACRO's CSTS, CORE, and PVOs working on CSH activities to improve the use and interpretation of infant- and child-feeding data from KPC surveys. (Refer to 1.3.1.)

In USAID-funded child survival programs, KPC surveys are used as a tool for gathering quantitative information on a range of practices, including complementary feeding; at present, the KPC questionnaire includes a set of questions about complementary feeding. Respondents are asked about the frequency of feeding and the foods and liquids given to a selected child under two years of age on the previous day.

#### *Generating Indicators of Appropriate Feeding of Children 6 through 23 Months*

FANTA finalized the draft report, *Generating Indicators of Appropriate Feeding of Children 6 through 23 months from the KPC 2000+*, by Mary Arimond and Marie T. Ruel in October 2003 with key modifications in preparation for publication and dissemination. Recommendations made in the report are the basis for the KPC 2004 update, specific to infant and child feeding.

### **3.3.2.b. Analysis of two versions of the frequency of feeding questions**

During Project Year Six, FANTA, in collaboration with the CTO, decided not to move forward with the analysis of two versions of the frequency of feeding questions, as described in the FANTA workplan for the project year. A main rationale was that the efforts of FANTA's partner, IFPRI, would be better spent focusing on activity (d)- Quantifying the association between dietary diversity and infant and child growth; and a new activity- Validating Indicators of Feeding Frequency and Nutrient Density of Complementary Foods for the Breastfed Child in Developing Countries. Moreover, FANTA expects that ORC/MACRO/DHS will analyze two versions of frequency of feeding questions as part of their work in updating the DHS survey (see report from the DHS Technical Consultation).

### **3.3.2.c. Quantifying the association between dietary diversity and infant and child growth**

During Project Year Six, IFPRI completed a draft protocol document, entitled *Validating Indicators of Feeding Frequency and Nutrient Density of Complementary Foods for the Breastfed Child in Developing Countries*. The protocol describes the standard methods and steps involved in data preparation and analysis for repeating the validation with additional datasets.

### *Feeding Frequency and Nutrient Content of Complementary Foods for the Breastfed Child*

FANTA initiated a new task order with IFPRI, the University of California at Davis, and WHO to develop and validate indicators of feeding frequency and nutrient content of complementary foods for the breastfed child in developing countries. *The Guiding Principles for Complementary Feeding of the Breastfed Child*, a key document published by WHO and PAHO in 2003, provides the latest guidance on optimal practices and highlights recommendations for feeding frequency and nutrient content of complementary foods. This activity explores how feeding frequency and nutrient content of complementary foods should be measured and builds upon existing FANTA programs to develop user-friendly, cost-effective approaches to measure changes in dietary quantity and quality and feeding behaviors at the household and individual levels. Specifically, it advances a global initiative to promote optimal complementary feeding of infants and young children (i.e., 6 through 23 months) and to develop progress assessment indicators.

FANTA reviewed a progress report on Developing and Validating Indicators of Feeding Frequency and Nutrient Density of Complementary Foods for the Breastfed Child in Developing Countries from IFPRI. The two main questions addressed in the report are: 1) How well can dietary diversity or sentinel food group indicators predict the dietary quality of complementary foods for infants in different populations with varying dietary patterns; and 2) How well does the frequency of feeding of complementary foods predict energy intake in different populations with varying dietary patterns. Some main conclusions in this preliminary report include that (based on the four data sets used in the study) the dietary diversity indicator that is most predictive of a low nutrient density diet is composition of complementary foods from <2 food groups. Moreover, an indicator based on the consumption of animal source foods (yes/no) appears to perform as well or better than the dietary diversity indicator of nutrient adequacy. Further analyses with other data sets will follow in Project Year Seven.

#### **3.3.2.d. Consultative meeting on the nutrition sections of the DHS instrument**

##### *DHS Child Feeding Meeting*

In April 2003, FANTA collaborated with ORC-MACRO to host a follow-up meeting to the Nutrition in the Demographic Health Surveys technical consultation of November 2003, reviewing the current sections of the DHS specific to young child feeding. Participants included representatives from UNICEF, USAID, AED, IFPRI, and the University of California at Davis. As USAID prepares to begin a new five-year DHS program, the meeting promoted discussion and facilitated recommendation of modifications to the current indicators, survey questions, and presentation of data. Discussions resulted in consensus that the 24-hour recall is adequate for the DHS, as opposed to the seven-day recall. The meeting report will be circulated and used in subsequent meetings between USAID and ORC-MACRO to inform the next generation of the DHS.

During Project Year Six the Macro DHS Questionnaire Development Committee requested FANTA to review the child feeding section of the revised DHS questionnaire (still in draft).

FANTA responded and provided significant input to the draft and requested to review all other nutrition sections before they are finalized.

### **3.4. Strengthening nutrition and food security responses to HIV/AIDS**

#### **3.4.1. HIV/AIDS nutritional care and support**

##### *American Dietetic Association and Dieticians of Canada Position Paper*

FANTA reviewed the American Dietetic Association and Dieticians of Canada draft position paper related to nutrition intervention in care of PLWHAs. FANTA suggested defining some of the terms used, such as “nutritional security,” and not recommending increased intake of protein for HIV-infected people, since increased protein intake has not been shown to always yield improved clinical outcomes. The major change in the draft paper is a shift from a health provider perspective to a broader multisectoral approach.

##### *Nutrient Requirements of HIV-infected Individuals*

FANTA revised its recommendations on the nutrient requirements of HIV-infected individuals after attending a presentation on the outcomes of a WHO consultation on the subject. Recommendations call for additional energy intake by HIV-infected individuals and for meeting the same protein and micronutrient requirements as non-HIV-infected individuals of the same age, sex, and physical activity level. This recommendation can be used as the basis for nutritional care and support materials and programming aimed at supporting the nutritional status of HIV-infected individuals.

During Project Year Six, FANTA participated in a technical consultation on Pediatric AIDS convened by the University Research Co/Quality Assurance Project (URC/QAP) with the objective of identifying gaps, issues, lessons learned and challenges related to treatment of and palliative care for pediatric AIDS cases. FANTA food and nutrition activities that support the care of pediatric AIDS patients were presented during this consultation. The conclusions of this meeting were that current experience on pediatric AIDS is not very extensive and that there is a need to learn quickly, to share experiences in an organized manner and to advocate for more of a focus on pediatric AIDS issues. The group also agreed that the focus on pediatric AIDS treatment and care needs to include discussions of food and nutrition. Next steps identified by the group include continuing consultations on pediatric AIDS, determining the usefulness of a listserv devoted to this topic and determining how to bring front-line workers into the discussion.

FANTA also provided a review and revision of the growth monitoring and promotion and nutritional care, supplementation, and counseling sections of the Basic Care Package for HIV Exposed and Infected Children for USAID/Office of HIV/AIDS.

FANTA was invited by WHO for a technical consultation on the revision of the WHO treatment guidelines for severe malnutrition to incorporate the state of the art in clinical diagnosis and treatment. The revision of the widely used 1999 WHO guidelines will include guidance on the

treatment of severe malnutrition as a result of HIV infection. The first phase of the consultation is partially funded by FANTA and takes place in Geneva. The consultation brought together physicians and nutritionists from several countries and reviewed a paper by David Brewster on the WHO Management of Severe Malnutrition. Phase 2 will take the recommendations from the consultation and will involve the PVOs in comment and enhancements.

#### *Rwanda National Guidelines on Nutritional Care and Support*

FANTA's objectives in Rwanda include incorporating nutritional care and support into the national HIV strategy, developing national guidelines on the nutritional care and support of PLWHAs, designing training curricula and materials for care at multiple levels (e.g., professional, semi-professional, community), and adding nutritional care and support components to ART programs and services.

During Project Year Six, FANTA staff traveled to Rwanda to promote activities being carried out under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief Track 1.5 funding and to determine USAID/Kigali's priorities for activities under Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG) funding.

FANTA provided comments to the Government of Rwanda on the first draft of its *Rwanda National Guidelines on Nutritional Care and Support*. The draft guidelines draw heavily on *Nutritional Care and Support for People Living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda: Guidelines for Service Providers* and the FANTA Technical Note *Food and Nutrition Implications of Antiretroviral Therapy in Resource Limited Settings*, as well as technical assistance delivered during Project Year Six.

FANTA visited the University of Butare School of Public Health to discuss incorporation of the *HIV and Nutrition: A Training Manual* modules into the MPH course on "Health Status and Priority Interventions." FANTA presented the Regional Center for Quality Health Care (RCQHC) HIV and Nutrition training manual to the faculty, with an explanation of how it will be adapted for Rwanda. The faculty agreed to start using the RCQHC manual for the course starting in August 2004 and to provide feedback on its use to FANTA to support adaptation for Rwanda.

FANTA met with RCQHC representatives in Kigali to develop a one-year workplan for FANTA HIV/AIDS nutritional care and support and mitigation activities supported by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief Track 1.5 funds. FANTA staff met with potential stakeholders and partners to determine areas of collaboration and participated in a two-day workshop hosted by USAID/Kigali to present Track 1.5 workplans to USAID/Kigali, the Rwandan government, and other potential partners and stakeholders.

FANTA completed the scope of work and identified a consultant for the adaptation of the Regional Center for Quality Health Care (RCQHC) *HIV and Nutrition: A Training Manual* for Rwanda. The Rwanda training manual will target health professionals at the district level. FANTA negotiated with the Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Rwanda to have access to the result of their recent surveys of nutritionists and PMTCT sites to inform adaptation of the training manual.



FANTA developed a 2-page document, *The Local Production of a Fortified, Blended Food – SOSOMA*, that presents an example of a local food that can be used in HIV/AIDS programming. SOSOMA is a maize, soy, sorghum blend, with powdered milk and vitamin and mineral premixes added. It is produced by DUHAMIC-ADRI, a non-profit association in Rwanda that supports integrated development through initiatives targeting rural populations and farmers. The Center for Agricultural Research (CIAT) in Rwanda plans to make one kilogram bags of SOSOMA available for sale in pharmacies where ARVs are provided. SOSOMA can also be used as a weaning food for infants between the ages of 6 to 12 months. This document was shared with the staff members in the Office of HIV/AIDS, Africa Bureau, Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, Bureau for Global Health, Food for Peace and USAID/Kigali.

### *Kenya*

The Government of Kenya National AIDS and STD Control Program and USAID/Nairobi requested FANTA to take the technical lead in developing the national guidelines. FANTA participated in Technical Working Group meetings to support development of national guidelines on nutrition and HIV/AIDS. FANTA retained a Kenya-based consultant, who completed an outline of the national guidelines and drafted initial chapters of the guidelines. FANTA provided comments and suggested changes to the outline and the chapters.

FANTA developed and finalized the protocol for a qualitative study of the food and nutrition needs of ART clients in Kenya and identified a consultant to conduct the study. The results of the study are expected to inform the development of messages and materials that FANTA will develop to strengthen the effectiveness of ART in Kenya, as well as improve understanding of how to effectively integrate nutrition components into ART. FANTA met with key partners in Kenya to complete the plan and site selection for a qualitative study of food and nutrition needs of ART clients and the needs of service providers. The study began in September 2004.

### *Testimony to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations*

FANTA commented on drafts of the USAID Administrator's testimony on HIV/AIDS to the U.S. Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations. PEPFAR and WFP representatives also provided testimony. FANTA also provided talking points to the USAID Administrator for his testimony to Congress.

### *Zambia*

During Project Year Six, FANTA produced a first draft report of an assessment to determine the appropriate use of food products for HIV/AIDS health service delivery in Zambia. The objectives of the assessment were to: 1) Provide recommendations to USAID/Lusaka on appropriate food products, including specialized foods, to address the nutritional needs of PLWHA and antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients in Zambia; 2) Improve the use of food products and identify food delivery options for palliative care, home-based care (HBC), and ART in Zambia; and 3) Assess the need for Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) to address severe acute malnutrition related to HIV/AIDS and delivery of RUTF (e.g. institutional programs, Community Therapeutic Care).

### *Integrating Nutrition, Food Security and HIV/AIDS Programming in Mozambique*

FANTA participated in an assessment to look at integrating nutrition, food security and HIV/AIDS programming in Mozambique in August 2004. The team included representation from USAID/FFP, USAID Africa Bureau and SARA/AED and USAID Mozambique SO 6 and SO 9. Input was provided by WFP and USAID Southern Africa Regional AIDS Program (RHAP). The key objective was to assist USAID/Mozambique to identify lessons learned and to make recommendations for the integration of nutrition and food security into USAID supported HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care programs. The team was requested to provide actionable recommendations to: 1) Strengthen the USAID/M FY 2005 Country Operational Plan (COP) and the USAID/M 5-year HIV/AIDS strategy and for linking nutrition, food security and HIV/AIDS programming; and 2) Improve the impact and ability of USAID programs to contribute to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS. The team made detailed recommendations in several key areas including PMTCT, treatment, OVC and food security and food aid. A detailed report was drafted and shared with USAID/ Mozambique and USAID/Washington as well as NGOs/PVOs, UNICEF and the World Food Program.

### *Technical Note 7 Update and French Translation*

FANTA updated Technical Note 7, *Food and Nutrition Implications of Antiretroviral Therapy in Resource Limited Settings*, for a second edition printing in June 2004. The updates incorporate new first-line drug regimens recommended in the revised version of WHO's *Scaling up Antiretroviral Therapy: A Public Health Approach*. The Technical Note was also translated into French for dissemination in francophone countries.

## **3.4.2. Food security and food aid interventions to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS**

### *Household and Community Resilience to Mitigate the Impact of HIV/AIDS*

During Project Year Six FANTA finalized the scope of work (SOW) for a Zambia activity related to Household and Community Resilience to HIV/AIDS. The objectives of this activity are to: 1) Improve understanding of household coping capacities and resilience to food security shocks, including HIV/AIDS, through the analysis of existing community and household data from Zambia and Malawi; and 2) Develop practical and widely-applicable methods for assessing and monitoring Zambian household and community food security status, resilience to food security shocks and capacity to address persistent or recurrent food security shocks.

### *USAID Working Group on Food Aid Principles*

In April 2004, FANTA participated in USAID's working group to develop 10 basic principles for food aid programming in HIV/AIDS contexts. The purpose of the set of principles is to provide guide partner organizations with guidance for including an HIV/AIDS component in activities using PL480 resources. The working group included FFP, the Africa Bureau, and the Office of HIV/AIDS (OHA). These principles will contribute to developing the Africa Bureau's nutrition guidance to S/GAC, as well as provide guidance to WFP for the revision of its Southern

Africa PRRO. A draft set of indicators has been distributed for comment and further discussion. The 10 draft principles are:

- 1) Ensure that a thorough analysis of food security and HIV/AIDS has been conducted prior to the design and initiation of food-assisted HIV/AIDS programs.
- 2) Ensure effective collaboration between food, food security and HIV/AIDS practitioners.
- 3) Ensure that the objective of meeting existing and future acute humanitarian needs is met before obligating food resources for non-emergency HIV/AIDS related programs.
- 4) Ensure that food-assisted HIV/AIDS programs are providing assistance to food- insecure HIV/AIDS affected populations.
- 5) Ensure that the objectives of food-assisted programs and their component interventions (e.g., home-based care or food-for-training activities) are clear and explicit such as providing HIV/AIDS affected population with:
  - nutritional care and support;
  - incentives to participate in program activities; and
  - safety nets and/or income transfers.
- 6) Ensure that ration size and composition corresponds to the objective of the food-assisted program and gives adequate attention to associated logistical and financial costs.
- 7) Ensure that important cash-based activities complement and reinforce food-assisted activities.
- 8) Ensure that food-assisted food security and HIV/AIDS programs do no harm.
- 9) Ensure that graduation criteria and exit strategies are clear, realistic and explicit so that desired outcomes are sustainable.
- 10) Ensure that M&E and documentation of lessons learned are given adequate attention.

#### *SETSAN Working Group on Food Security in Mozambique*

In April 2004, FANTA provided technical assistance to the Food Security and Nutrition Inter-ministerial Agency (SETSAN) Interagency Working Group on Food Security, Nutrition, and HIV/AIDS in Mozambique. The SETSAN Working Group is attempting to define criteria for targeting geographic zones, population groups, and specific households that are vulnerable to food insecurity due to HIV/AIDS. It is also laying out the procedures for utilizing criteria, a method for identifying strategic links across programs working in this area with similar populations, and mechanisms for enhancing vulnerable household's access to HIV/AIDS services. FANTA shared targeting information and lessons learned from its Programming Food Aid for HIV/AIDS Mitigation work.

### **3.5. Documenting improvements in nutritional status**

#### *Occasional Paper 4*

FANTA published and began dissemination of FFP Occasional Paper 4, *The Impact of Title II Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Programs on the Nutritional Status of Children*, in March 2004. Over the past seven years, Title II MCHN activities have evolved from predominantly facility-based food distribution programs targeted at undernourished children and their mothers, combined with some growth monitoring, to integrated community-based

development programs with long-term health and sustainability objectives. The result of this shift has been a significant improvement in the nutritional status of children benefiting from these programs. The occasional paper presents the results of a recent review of the impact of Title II MCHN programs on the prevalence of stunting and underweight in their target populations.

Information on the impact of the Title II MCHN program on child nutritional status was available for 29 programs. The review focused on Title II MCHN programs that ended in 2000 and 2001, for which final evaluation or annual results reports with data on anthropometry were available. Of the 35 Title II MCHN programs with end dates prior to 2002, evaluations with information on program impacts on child nutritional status were available for 25, or 71 percent. In addition, final evaluation reports were available for four programs with end dates in 2002, all in Ethiopia, and for a joint evaluation of all the Ethiopia programs. The review of evaluations shows that the Title II MCHN programs have been successful in improving the nutritional status of children in their target populations, as measured by stunting and/or underweight.

### **3.6. Effectiveness of preventative vs. recuperative approaches in nutrition interventions**

Refer to 1.4.4.

### **3.7. Tools to improve the monitoring of Title II programs**

#### *Occasional Paper 3*

Emphasizing capacity building in community food security projects has some implications for project design, implementation, and M&E. It affects the nature of beneficiaries, the time at which beneficiaries should be involved in the project, the choice of project activities, the sequence of their implementation, and the techniques used in the process.

FANTA assisted FAM to publish and begin the dissemination of FFP Occasional Paper 3, *Local Capacity Building in Title II Food Security Projects: A Framework*, in March 2004. Although food security projects have always included capacity building activities, there is not enough monitoring, evaluation, and documentation of these activities to generate lessons learned and best practices. FFP's new Strategic Plan for 2004-2008 will give a higher priority to capacity building activities within projects, providing an incentive for cooperating sponsors to more systematically conduct, monitor, and evaluate capacity building activities within their projects.

The occasional paper establishes a conceptual framework for local capacity building within food security projects. It is designed to provide Title II policymakers and cooperating sponsors with a basic reference tool for the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of projects' capacity building activities at the local level. This framework builds on the USAID food security framework, in which food availability, access, and utilization constitute the three pillars of food security. It focuses on the local level and, therefore, accounts for all actors who work toward food security within a geographic community, such as a district, village, or neighborhood. These actors include individuals, households, and associations, as well as the local leadership. Each

plays a different and useful role in producing community food security. Community food security is the result of their combined activities and efforts.

### **3.8. Training workshops and meetings**

#### *Integrating Nutrition and Malaria Programs*

In November 2003, FANTA participated in a consultation on integrating nutrition and malaria programs, hosted by the International Life Sciences Institute at Tufts University. Led by the Director of the Health Communications Program and Professor of Health Behavior and Communications at Tufts, the objective of the meeting was to generate discussion and consensus about the need for better integration between nutrition and malaria sectoral strategies at USAID's central and mission levels, identify barriers to integration, identify the activities and steps promoting better integration through communication strategies, and identify concrete next steps, including countries in which pilot integration activities might begin. The discussion identified perceived and real barriers to integration of nutrition and malaria programs, determined key people and types of advocacy needed to further the integration of these sectoral programs, leveraged change with few additional resources, and explored strategy options for enhanced integration. The results of the meeting included agreement about the need to shift consumer demand for integrated services, provide incentives for collaborative work, map out communication opportunities within malaria programs, and review existing technical, training, and communications guidelines.

#### *Consultative Meeting on DHS Nutrition Sections*

In collaboration with ORC-MACRO, FANTA hosted a December 2003 consultative meeting at AED to review the current DHS nutrition sections on women's nutrition, anthropometry, micronutrients, infant feeding, and young child feeding. Thirty-five participants from the nutrition and health fields met to discuss and recommend modifications to current indicators, survey questions, and data presentation formats. The Nutrition Specialist at ORC-MACRO presented recommendations on maternal and child health questionnaire revisions to advocate for improvements in the nutrition sections to the DHS+ Working Group.

#### *Integrating Nutrition into Food Security and Agriculture Programming*

In May 2004, FANTA presented the session "Integrating Nutrition into Food Security and Agriculture Programming" to an audience of 20 USAID and CA representatives at USAID's Fourth Annual Global Health Mini-University on Program Science in Action. As part of a larger session on "Child Health and Nutrition," FANTA focused on issues of resource integration in the context of sound problem analysis, program design, and progress reporting.

**Table 3: Training and Workshop Activities in Project Year Six**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Participants</b>
<i>Layers</i> : A Computerized Approach to Monitor the Operational Quality of Title II Programs	USAID, Washington, D.C.	October, 2003	2 hours	35
Food Security Needs Assessment and M&E Methodologies	USAID, Washington, D.C.	October, 2003	2 hours	35
Food Security Performance Indicators: Household Nutrition and Agricultural Productivity	USAID, Washington, D.C.	October, 2003	2 hours	35
Food Aid Programming in HIV/AIDS Contexts	USAID, Washington, D.C.	October, 2003	2 hours	35
DHS Nutrition in Women's Nutrition, Anthropometry, Micronutrients, Infant Feeding, and Young Child Feeding	AED, Washington, D.C.	November, 2003	1 day	35
Integrating Nutrition and HIV/AIDS into Pre-service Training for Nurses and Midwives	Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania	December, 2003	5 days	20
24-hour Recall Dietary Data Collection and Analysis Techniques	Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, Boston, MA	December, 2003	2 hours	8
Could using NGO networks as Direct Grant Recipients Increase Efficiency in HIV/AIDS Projects?: Lessons from NicaSalud	World Bank, Washington, DC	December, 2003	2 hours	25
Nutrition and Food Security	Columbia University, New York, NY	February, 2004	4 hours	20
Workshop on Joint Baseline Survey Results, Ethiopia Title II Programs	USAID/Addis Ababa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	March, 2004	5 days	15
Design And Implementation Of Sustainable Food Security Programs Using Food Aid Resources	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD	April, 2004	2 hours	40

FANTA Workshop on Household Food Insecurity Measurement	USAID and AED, Washington, D.C.	April, 2004	2 days	50
Integrating Nutrition into HIV Treatment and Care Programs	World Bank, Washington, D.C.	April, 2004	1 day	30
Young Child Feeding and the DHS	AED, Washington, D.C.	April, 2004	1 day	20
Integrating Nutrition into Food Security and Agriculture Programming	USAID, Washington, D.C.	May, 2004	2 hours	20
Nutrition and HIV: Development of Counseling Materials for PLWHA in Uganda	Jinja, Uganda	May, 2004	3 days	24
Regional Conference on Community-based Growth Promotion	Managua, Nicaragua	May, 2004	3½ days	117
Operationalizing Essential Nutrition Actions	Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD	June, 2004	1/2 day	25
Impact of Iron on Birth Outcomes	USAID, Washington, D.C.	May, 2004	1/2 day	25
Pre-post Evaluation Models: Adequacy, Plausibility, and Probability Models	AED, Washington, D.C.	June, 2004	2 hours	35
Food Security Indicators for FFP's New Strategy and Allocation of Title II Resources	USAID, Washington, D.C.	June, 2004	1 hour	20
Food Security Indicators for Field Programs Under FFP's New Strategy	USAID, Washington, D.C.	June, 2004	1 hour	7
Dissemination of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: A Training Manual	Jinja, Uganda	July, 2004	3 days	20

### 3.9. Information-sharing and communications

FANTA's communications strategy has a number of goals: expand the knowledge base, foster policy dialogue, build linkages, and increase awareness of food security and nutrition issues. To this end, FANTA made its presence known in a variety of ways over the last quarter, publishing

print and electronic media, presenting at local and international conferences and meetings, maintaining regular outreach to media and online databases, and responding to global requests for publication dissemination.

### *FANTA in the Classroom*

During Project Year Six, FANTA staff guest lectured at Johns Hopkins University's graduate course on Food Policy, as well as Columbia University and Tufts University.

### *Standing Committee on Nutrition Meeting*

In March 2004, FANTA assisted the USAID Deputy Director in preparation of a keynote speech for the SCN meeting in New York City. Two hundred seventy UN, bilateral, private sector, PVO, and academic institution representatives from around the world attended the six-day meeting and discussed FANTA's work in HIV, emergency, women's nutrition, child feeding indicators, household food security, and M&E. FANTA presented on information sharing and availability in HIV and nutrition. FANTA, with support from PPM, also funded two participants from Malawi to discuss their work on HIV and nutrition.

FANTA was a member of the report production working group, which published the *SCN 5<sup>th</sup> World Nutrition Report* in March 2004 and disseminated the report at the meeting. The report details how the MDGs will be addressed with a nutrition focus and makes the case where nutrition is important for health, poverty alleviation, trade, and governance and includes annexes with in-depth nutrition data for adults and children.

FANTA partially supported the production and dissemination of the UN Food and Nutrition Library 3.0 in CD ROM format. Approximately 10,000 of the CDROMS will be distributed by the SCN to recipients in developing countries enabling them to quickly search and access documents from FANTA and elsewhere. In many places Internet access is unavailable or slow and expensive. The clever search function enables the user to quickly access the document and through simple navigation steps, printable versions of the document can be seen on the screen. Over 900 publications are available (75,000 pages).

FANTA shared information with the USAID/Kigali Health Team Leader on the REDSO-funded food fortification initiative for East and Southern Africa that resulted in Rwanda being included in this process and the next meeting. The initiative is focused on regionally strengthening country-level fortification programs. Although nine countries (Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland, South Africa, Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) are involved in the initiative, USAID/Kigali was unaware of these efforts. Four technical working groups have been formed through this initiative: Regional Food Fortification Regulation and Control Network, Regional Laboratory Network, Regional Production Support and Food Fortification Training Network, and Regional Coordinating Committee; and a Consensus Statement was drafted in March 2004.



### *FANTA Project Website*

The FANTA website connects visitors not only to FANTA's work and publications, but also to other organizations and projects' websites and other relevant information available on the web. Throughout Project Year Six, FANTA has continued to integrate new content with the addition and modification of forty-nine PDF files and seventy-five web pages, directly increasing the website traffic for the year. The number of visitors to the site has reached record highs with an average of 426 visitors per day— a 65 percent increase over visitor averages from last project year.

At the end of Project Year Six, revised focus areas and top navigation plans were finalized and will be integrated in Project Year Seven.

**Table 4: Website Activity in Project Year Six**

Web Site Activity PY06 [October 1, 2003 – September 30, 2004] www.fantaproject.org	
General Information for PY06	
Visits to web site during first quarter	155,829
Number of web pages viewed by visitors	633,043
Average number of visitors per day	426
Average number of pages viewed per day	1,730
Most active day of year	April 22, 2004
Top Ten Web Pages for PY06 (excludes home page)	
1. Anthropometric Indicators Measurement Guide	www.fantaproject.org/publications/anthropom.shtml
2. Focus Area: HIV/AIDS	www.fantaproject.org/focus/hiv_aids.shtml
3. About FANTA	www.fantaproject.org/about/index.shtml
4. FANTA Links	www.fantaproject.org/links/index.shtml
5. Focus Area: Agriculture and Food Security	www.fantaproject.org/focus/nut_ag.shtml
6. Focus Area: Monitoring & Evaluation	www.fantaproject.org/focus/monitoring.shtml
7. HIV/AIDS: Pre-service Training Guide	www.fantaproject.org/focus/preservice.shtml
8. Focus Area: Maternal/Child Health and Nutrition	www.fantaproject.org/focus/maternalchild.shtml
9. FANTA Publications	www.fantaproject.org/publications/index.shtml
10. Focus Area: Nutrition in Emergencies	www.fantaproject.org/focus/emergencies.shtml
Top Ten PDF Downloads for PY06	
1. Anthropometric Indicators Measurement Guide	
2. Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: A Training Manual	

3. Women's Nutrition during Pregnancy & Lactation
4. The Nutritional Needs and Status of Adolescents
5. Sampling Guide
6. "Understanding Weighted Means" from 2000 Data Analysis Workshop
7. Food Security Indicators and Framework for Use in the Monitoring and Evaluation of Food Aid Programs
8. Presentation: Women's Nutrition and the Lifecycle Approach
9. "Understanding Z-scores" from 2000 Data Analysis Workshop
10. Nutritional Care and Support for People with HIV/AIDS in Uganda

**Table 5: FANTA Deliverables in Project Year Six**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Technical Reports</b>		
Crude Mortality Rate and Nutritional Status Database Review Performance and Accountability Report	SCN/RNIS and CRED	Final
Childcare, Nutrition, and Health in the Central Plateau of Haiti: The Role of Community, Household, and Caregiver Resources. Report of the IFPRI-Cornell University World Vision Baseline Survey, Haiti 2003	Pirrima Menon and Marie T. Ruel	Final
Dietary Diversity, Dietary Quality, and Child Growth: Evidence from Eleven Demographic and Health Surveys	Mary Arimond and Marie T. Ruel	Draft
Development and validation of an experience-based tool to directly measure household food insecurity within and across seasons in northern Burkina Faso	Edward A. Frongillo and Siméon Nanama	Final
Measuring Food Insecurity: Going Beyond Indicators of Income and Anthropometry	Jennifer Coates, Patrick Webb, and Robert Houser	Final
Evaluation Report Comparing CARE Program in West Timor and CTC Projects in other countries	Caroline Grobler-Tanner and Steve Collins	Draft
Technical guide to developing a direct, experience-based measurement tool for household food insecurity	Edward A. Frongillo, Siméon Nanama, and Wendy Wolf	Final
Investigating the Operation and Effectiveness of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Program in the Context of the Phase-Out of Title II Food: Towards Options for the Strengthening of the Social Safety Net	IFPRI	Draft
Testing Food Security Scales for Low-Cost Poverty Assessment	Christopher Dunford and Hugo Melgar-Quinonez	Final

Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) - Summary of results and findings to date (Year 1)	Valid International	Final
Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) - Monitoring Effectiveness Component – Ethiopia Descriptive Study	Valid International	Final
Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) Monitoring Effectiveness Component - Malawi Comparison Study	Valid International	Final
Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) Monitoring Effectiveness Component - Investigating Alternative Ready to use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) Formulations	Valid International	Final
Food Access Indicator Review	TANGO	Final
Generating Indicators of Appropriate Feeding of Children 6 through 23 Months from the KPC 2000+	Mary Arimond and Marie T. Ruel	Final
Measuring Food Insecurity: Going Beyond Indicators of Income and Anthropometry	Jennifer Coates, Patrick Webb, and Robert Houser	Final
Nutritional Care and Support for People Living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda: Guidelines for Service Providers	Republic of Uganda Ministry of Health	Final
Program Graduation and Exit Strategies: Title II Program Experiences and Related Research	Beatrice Lorge Rogers and Kathy E. Macías	Final
Recommendation for the Nutrient Requirements for People Living with HIV/AIDS	FANTA	Final
Tajikistan Food Aid Review	Patricia Bonnard, Caroline Grobler-Tanner, and Carolyn Mutamba	Final
Report on the 2003 Joint Baseline Survey in the Targeted Areas of the PL480, Title II Program in Ethiopia	Gilles Bergeron and Megan Deitchler, (FANTA), and John Pender (IFPRI)	
<b>Technical Notes</b>		
Technical Note No. 8 Community Therapeutic Care (CTC): A new approach to managing acute malnutrition in emergencies and beyond	Caroline Grobler-Tanner and Steve Collins	Final
Technical Note No. 7 Food and Nutrition Implications of Antiretroviral Therapy in Resource Limited Settings (2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition)	Tony Castleman, Eleonore Seumo-Fosso, and Bruce Cogill	Final
Technical Note No. 7 Les traitements antirétroviraux dans des contextes aux ressources limitées: implications pour l'alimentation et la nutrition	Tony Castleman, Eleonore Seumo-Fosso, and Bruce Cogill	Final

Occasional Papers		
Occasional Paper No. 3 Local Capacity Building in Title II Food Security Projects: A Framework	Suzanne Gervais	Final
Occasional Paper No. 4 The Impact of Title II Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Programs on the Nutritional Status of Children	Anne Swindale, Megan Deitchler, Bruce Cogill, and Thomas Marchione	Final
Workshop/Meeting Proceedings		
Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Working Group of the SCN: A report of the meeting held at UNICEF, New York, March 24, 2004	Andrew Tomkins	Final
Synthesis Report on the Famine Forum	Annette C. Sheckler, Timothy Shortley, Anne Swindale and Sue Lautze	Final
Technical Consultation Reports: Nutrition in the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) November 14, 2003 and Young Child Feeding and the DHS April 16, 2004	FANTA and ORC MACRO	
Training Materials		
KPC (Knowledge, Practice, & Coverage) 2000+ TOST (Training of Survey Trainers)	FFH	Draft
Handbook: Developing and Applying National Guidelines on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS	RCQHC and FANTA	Final
UN Food and Nutrition Library 3.0: A CD-ROM Library for Developing Countries That Provides Comprehensive Information About Food and Nutrition	FANTA, UNS SCN, WB Human Development Network and GTZ	Final
Nutrition and HIV: A Training Manual	RCQHC, FANTA, LINKAGES, SARA	Final
Periodicals		
RNIS Quarterly Report No. 39	Claudine Prudhon	Final
RNIS Quarterly Report No. 40	Claudine Prudhon	Final
RNIS Quarterly Report No. 41	Claudine Prudhon	Final
RNIS Quarterly Report No. 42	Claudine Prudhon	Final
SCN News No. 28	WHO	Final